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The Daily Commercial.

The Out-Look.

When the people have taken time to reflect after a square and earnest look at things, they are very apt to come to sound conclusions. Hence the opinion which now so generally prevails that the prospect, so far from being discouraging, is full of promise, and that the North has the game in its own hands. We are gathering our energies for the grand conflict, with the means of making it final. This is independent of the present situation at Richmond, Atlanta and Mobile, which of itself is as favorable as at any time during the war. Though some may consider the progress slow, it is always against the rebels. They are gaining nothing. Nowhere is there an opening prospect for them. Even should matters stand just as they are, they must wear out before long. But such negative means will not be relied on. We have seen within the past week that GRANT proposes not to be idle, nor allow his enemy a moment's rest beyond what is necessary to perfect new movements. We are assured that his new position on the North side of the James river is of the highest importance, and that LEE has made a grand mistake in sending off so heavy a force to oppose SHERIDAN in Shenandoah Valley, and thus permit GRANT to obtain such an advantage. Herein we see the significance of SHERIDAN'S campaign in the Valley. If he is not strong enough to overpower the force before him, he has succeeded in diverting a large force from Petersburg, which, we may conciude, was the essence of GRANT'S purpose. Without being too confident, we may rejoice in the prospect, not only in Virginia but in Georgia and Mobile. There may be drawbacks, but the general plain holds good and promises to make the downfall of the rebellion certain.

Late Military Intelligence.

An army correspondent says that General Sheridan changed his position in order better to watch the passes of the mountains. The great number of points to which he is compelled to cover imposes upon him a more conservative military policy than he would otherwise adopt. The rebel force at Martinsburg is an inconsiderable raiding party, and will not interfere with Sheridan's programme, which will be something more than defensive. It is said that exactly one-half of all the rebel Virginia forces are in the Shenandoah Valley awaiting Sheridan's movements, while how other half hold the line from Petersburg to Richmond.

Intelligence from City Point to Sunday morning states that heavy cannonading began on Saturday night on the extreme left front of Warren's Corps, which continued until four o'clock in the morning. The enemy were attempting to drive our forces from the Weldon railroad, but failed, and the fighting is represented to have been of a most determined character. Gen. Warren, at last accounts, had been reinforced, and he was confident of holding his position.

The attack on the defenses of Mobile is still progressing favorably. Letters of the 11th from the rear of Fort Morgan state that Gen. Granger received heavy reinforcements from Gen. Herron, and reinforcements have also been sent to Pensacola. Fort Morgan is now besieged by land and fleet, who were to bombard it on the morning of the 11th. The rebels have bbrned all the buildings, hospitals, &c., outside of Fort Morgan. The rebel gunboat Gaines was burned, and the monitor Manhattan threw several shells into the fort, dismounting one gun, prior to our forces landing. A Mobile paper of the 7th notices the arrival of the gunboat Morgan with the loss of only one man and the crew of the gunboat Gaines. The Mayor of Mobile has ordered non-combatants out of the city, and urges citizens to defend the city to the last. A recent dispatch dated Mobile, August 17th, says:—"Gen. Frank Gardner assumed command of the District of the Gulf to-day. Yesterday evening the enemy landed Monfro-e in five launches. Our cavalry fired on them, and killed and wounded several. The enemy from Pensacola is estimated at 20,000. They crossed the Perdido river yesterday, and are advancing towards Mobile Bay. All quiet in the bay."

An army correspondent, writing from Point of Rocks, says: Captain W. B. Howe, an Assistant Adjutant General of the army, but more recently upon the staff of General W. H. I. Brooks, as Corps Commissary of Musters, has been relieved from duty in the Tenth corps and ordered to report to the Adjutant General of the army at Washington for orders. The New York papers lately seemed to concur in the announcement that Captain Howes had been killed before Petersburg, and for this reason the Pittsburgh papers, the city wherein Captain Howe resides, unanimously produced choice and feeling obituaries in memory of the deceased officer. It is gratifying to know that, after having been hit several times, he still survives to serve his flag with ability, success and acceptance. Two Captain Howes, from Massachusetts regiments were, however, killed before Petersburg, and this fact doubtless led to the mistake.

Intelligence from Nashville states that the Knoxville fortifications can resist effectually five times Wheeler's force. General Steedman's recent wound was only a slight scratch under the eye. He drove the rebels five miles and returned to Chattanooga. A discredited report had previously stated that Wheeler shot rebel General Buckner had been killed in a recent battle.

From Richmond papers of the 18th and 19th we have the following: Atlanta dispatches, dated the 17th, state that the Federal cavalry have retired from Auburn. The Federals are fortifying the north side of the Chattahoochie, near Sweetwater. It is believed that the West Atlanta Road is cut at Ackworth by rebel cavalry. The Richmond *Whig* contains an order from the rebel Provost Marshal General, virtually recognizing negroes as prisoners of war, its remark showing great dissatisfaction. The Richmond and Denville Railroad is announced to be open for business again. An Atlanta dispatch of the 18th to Richmond papers states: A party of Sherman's cavalry, on the 15th, struck the Atlanta and Westpoint Railroad at Palmetto, burned the depot and tore up the track in several places. They then withdrew three miles and went into camp. The track has been repaired, but Hardee has not allowed to run in consequence of the proximity of the enemy.

A correspondent who spent an hour with a score of wounded colored soldiers at City Point, Va., says: "Most of them had been slaves—one or two only of them could read. But they were intelligent men. They had just come out of a severe fight, and at hand were five brass cannon they had helped to take. As one of them was giving the facts and stating the manner of the successful charge upon the enemy's battery, his countenance kindled with excitement and with the utmost vehemence he exclaimed, 'Didn't we yell Fort Pillow!' That is now the terrible watchword of our African soldiers. Their blood boils at the atrocities practiced upon their compatriots in arms; and when their turn comes to pitch into them they go, and their rousing war cry stimulates to vengeance."

The Tallahassee was spoken on Saturday fifteen miles distant off Cape Harbor. It is understood that she is the pioneer of a number of these vessels now being built at Wilmington, and some of which are ready to run out.

We hold to-day 90,000 and more rebel prisoners of war. Of our men, the rebels have, perhaps, 50,000.

The Military Commission now sitting in St. Louis, Gen. Rosecrans, presiding, on Friday, published decisions in the following cases: of Stephen R. Smith, a Rebel soldier, for violating the laws of war and being a guerrilla, to be hanged on the 9th of September, in St. Louis: of Wm. Moore, a Rebel soldier, for violating the laws of war and robbery, to be hanged in St. Louis on the 9th of September; of Joseph Johnston, a citizen, for being a guerrilla and larceny, to be hanged in the District of Rolla on the 16th of September; of S. H. Anderson, a citizen of Oregon Co., Mo., for being a guerrilla, and disloyal conduct, to be hanged in the District of Rolla on the 16th of Sept.; of Charles Brownlee, a citizen of Monteau Co., Mo., for being a Rebel spy and transgressing the laws of war, to be shot to death on the 9th of September, in the District of Missouri; of Jesse Croaker, a citizen of Christian Co., Mo., for being a guerrilla, and murder, to be shot to death on the 16th of September in the District of South West, Mo.

Livingston, the rebel spy, was executed at St. Louis, Friday last. The *Democrat* relates the following incidents:—At an early hour the jail was visited by the inevitable Elizabeth Mund, the superstitious Swiss woman, who is afflicted with a "dancing of the heart," and believes that she can be cured by sucking the blood of a man who has been hanged. She implored Marshal Coff, with tears in her eye (she has but one) to allow her to enter the jail yard and obtain a few drops of Livingston's blood. The Marshal remembering her violent demonstrations at the execution of Hansen, told her she will be allowed to come in at twelve o'clock, when she could get as much blood as she wanted. The vampire departed, promising to be back punctually at twelve. When she returned, however, the execution was over, and for the fifth or sixth time Mrs. Mund was disappointed.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. I. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1864. NO. 292.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Erroneous Statement Corrected.

The Escape of the Tallahassee.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

The Coming Draft.

Number of Volunteers Already Obtained

Sabbath Desecration in Washington.

Collision Between Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial

WASHINGTON, August 22.

About the Special Tax.

The statement originating with the *National Intelligencer* of this city, and quite generally copied by the press is wholly incorrect in saying that the special war tax is on incomes less the amount already paid, as well as in asserting that it is to be withheld on salaries of army officers and other Government employees by disbursing officers. It is to be assessed and collected like other taxes, and disbursing officers have nothing to do with it. It is to be on the full income over six hundred dollars without deduction for tax heretofore paid.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

There is reason for hoping that though the pirate Tallahassee has escaped from Halifax she may yet be overhauld if she has gone into the fishing sections, which is somewhat doubtful.

Government Finances.

Whole amount of the old seven-thirty loan was $139,900,700. Of that redeemable August 19th, about $6,000,000 yet remain outstanding, on which interest has ceased; of that redeemable October 1st, about $62,000,000 remain outstanding. Nearly $25,000,000 of the October issue have already been converted into bonds of 1881.

The Approaching Draft.

It was stated in this correspondence four weeks ago, in denying the report that the Government expected the call for five hundred thousand men to be mainly filled by volunteering, that the authorities would be quite gratified if it was half filled. There is good authority now for asserting that less than a quarter of the number called for will be raised before September 5th, unless volunteering is greatly increased within the remaining thirteen days.

The business of recruiting in disloyal States has resulted as Generals Grant, Sherman and nearly all the military officers predicted. In fact there were scarcely any negroes left on the tracks of the armies for recruiting agents to work upon, and it does not appear that the agents have been successful in enlisting all of the few left. In some instances competition has overdone itself, and in other cases the counteracting influence of those who believe that white men alone can fight, has prevented the negro from enlisting.

The number of persons who have put substitutes into the army will be found quite large notwithstanding the high bounties asked. Information from various sources leads to the belief that in view of the certainty of the draft the business of volunteering and furnishing substitutes will be quite materially increased during the intervening time.

Conversation with the hundred days men now going home, reveals the fact that several thousand men may be expected from that source. It is known that one regiment has already been raised among deserters from the rebel army, and it may be stated in this connection that measures are on foot looking to the immediate organization of two or three more.

Dismissed the Service.

Lieutenants Thos. M. Lyon, One Hundred and Sixtith Pennsylvania, and Edwin P. McCreary, One Hundred and Forty-third Pennsylvania, have been dishonorably dismissed for absence without leave.

Sabbath Desecration in Washington.

A sermon yesterday by Rev. Dr. Hall, the leading Episcopal clergyman of this city, upon the non-observance of the Sabbath in Washington, and severely censuring heads of Government Departments for keeping open offices on Sunday and requiring work from many clerks, occasions a good deal of talk in certain quarters to-day. The shameful Sunday excursions down the river have been prohibited by the military government.

Fight Among Soldiers—Two Killed.

This forenoon a squad of the Veteran Reserve Corps at a station on the railroad, half way between Baltimore and Washington, came in collision with some soldiers going by in the cars to Harper's Ferry. The affair grew out of insulting and taunting remarks on the part of the soldiers to the Veteran Reserves, which so exasperated them that one of them fired a shot into the train, killing one soldier and wounding another. The soldiers jumped from the train seized a Sergeant in command of the squad of Veteran Reserves, and in a very few minctes killed him by beating and bayoneting. The whole affair is to be promptly investigated by the authorities.

FROM GEN. SHERIDAN.

Strong Rebel Force near Winchester.

General Early Still in Command.

Rebel Reinforcement in Maryland.

Farmers Running Stock to Pennsylvania

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Chronicle* says all information from the Shenandoah Valley indicates that there was a strong rebel force under Early near Martinsburg and Winchester.

Advices from Hagerstown, Md., represent that the excitement at that place continues. Refugees are arriving there in large numbers. Farmers living along the Potomac river are again running stock towards Pennsylvania for safety.

NEW YORK, August 22.

A special to the *Evening Post*, dated Washington, 22 says: Advices from the Shenandoah Valley show that the whole of the forces under Gen. Early are now on this side of Winchester. Yesterday there was considerable skirmishing near Charleston, eight miles from Harper's Ferry.

From Cairo and Below.

Rebels Concentrating at Jackson

Kirby Smith at Alexandria.

CAIRO, August 22

The steamer Ida Handy, from New Orleans, on the 16th, has arrived. She brought 200 bales of cotton to Memphis. A large force of rebel cavalry is reported concentrating at Jackson, Mississippi. The N. O. *Delta* has Alexandria advices to the 7th. Kirby Smith was there. Buckner commands Dick Taylor's troops; Taylor is at Atlanta in command of Polk's old Corps. The rebels are seizing the property of everybody suspected of Unionism. A number of wealthy planters are living on rations in consequence of their houses having been destroyed. The rebels are conscripting with great severity. Both conscripts and refugees swear they will capture and hold as hostages Dick Taylor's children for the security of their families.

Mexican advices say that Doblado has abandoned Juarez and gone to Havana. He was compelled to pay a fine of fifty thousand dollars to save his life. The *Delta* says the army worm is devastating whole plantations of cotton. No sales of the staple reported, holders were asking higher prices Receipts, 690 bales. Stocks, provisions and merchandize limited, with no disposition to operate. 87 bales of cotton, and 27 hogsheads of tobacco were received at Cairo, from Hickman, Ky., for New York.

Guerrillas Executed in Kentucky.

FRANKLIN, Ky., Aug. 23.

Two guerrillas, G. Bloom and W. B. McGlassen, were executed here on Saturday in retaliation for the murder of Union citizens by guerrillas.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 22.

On the 18th, in Meade county, a detachment of the 35th Kentucky came on a squad of guerrillas and killed Frank King and Bacon, notorious robbers.

The Richmond (Mo.) *Conservator* states that about two hundred bushmen crossed to the south side of the Missouri, near Richfield, last Monday.

From Army of Potomac.

Friday's Battle on Weldon R. R.

OUR FORCES SURPRISED.

THE UNION LOSS ABOUT 3,000.

Determined Bravery of Our Men.

We Lose and Regain our Position.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Crawford.

BOTH PARTIES BUSY ENTRENCHING.

A Battle Looked for at any Moment.

The Second Corps Recrossed the James.

THE ENEMY MYSTIFIED.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

Passengers by mail steamer from City Point bring a report that the 2d Corps successfully recrossed the James river on Saturday night, thus adding to the mistification of the rebels as to the intention of our movements.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 21, 1864.

Our losses at the Weldon Railroad on Friday afternoon were greater than heretofore reported. The number of prisoners taken by the rebels is now put down at 1,500. It seems that our troops were surprised, many of them being in shelter-tents at the time, trying to escape the heavy rain that had been falling several hours previous. The rebels appeared about noon on the right of the road in front of the Third Division, Fifth Corps, but this was evidently a feint or for the purpose of feeling our lines.

About three o'clock, p. m., they charged in heavy force between the 5th and 6th corps, succeeding in turning the flank of the former, capturing a large number of prisoners. This part of our line was forced back some distance, when the 9th corps, which had been relieved the night previous by a part of the 24 corps, came on to the field and stopped the re, checking the advance of the rebels, and taking a few prisoners.

A heavy column of rebels at the same time charged on the left of our line, west of the railroad, held by the Second Division, General Ayers, which they broke, and here they also took 500 or 600 prisoners, of the regular brigade, which was commanded by General Hayes, who is believed to be a prisoner, as he can't be found. Our whole line was thus forced back with heavy loss in killed and wounded. The rebels, however, were badly cut up, and in this particular, their men lying thick all over the field.

Before dark our men were reformed and being reinforced a desperate charge were made to recover our lost ground, which was successfully accomplished, so that we held at night the line which had been taken from us in the afternoon. Col. Harris, 8th regt. Maine, and also Col. Hartshorne, Gen. Crawford was shot through the vest and shirt, and narrowly escaped capture.

Lieut. Clarke of his staff was shot in the arm Lieuts. Meade and Merritt and Capt. Smith of Crawford's staff, had their horses shot while carrying their orders, and help at the front of the various commands The last named was a prisoner, but seeing a favorable chance escaped. Capt. Doolittle, of Col. Wheeler's staff, was ordered to surrender, when he gave a furious at an epithet applied to him, seized a musket and bayonetted the rebel against a tree.

Colonel Whatcek's brigade, Third division, was also taken prisoners, but they faced, charged and drove the rebels and took a number of prisoners. The entire number of prisoners captured by us is about 230, and some stands of colors. Our loss is estimated at over three thousand.

Nothing but skirmishing took place along the line to-day, both parties being busy entrenching themselves. A battle is expected for at any moment, as the enemy seems determined to regain possession of the road, while we are as determined to hold it. The prisoners taken belong principally to Beauregard's and Hill's Corps, and healthy, although clad as usual.

AUGUST 21—6 A. M.—Considerable artillery firing has been going on on our left since last o'clock, and is at times quite brisk. No musketry can be heard, the distance from headquarters being too great.

From South Carolina.

Rebels Anxious to Exchange Prisoners.

Operations in Florida to be Renewed.

State Recruiting Officers at Work

Rebel Blockade Runner Destroyed.

Union Officers Escaped from Charleston

NEW YORK, August 22.

The transport Argo, from Port Royal via Fortress Monroe, on the 20th instant, fifty miles north of Cape Hatteras, she passed the steamship Fulton, with a three masted schooner in tow, bound south.

The Rebel authorities are very anxious to exchange all that our Government will consent to. General Hatch is about to resume active operations in Florida. Operations against Fort Sumpter are progressing.

A number of Recruiting officers appointed by various States had arrived. Massachusetts got the first man, and it was understood she is getting them more rapidly than any other.

The gunboat Prince Albert is preparing to run into Charleston, grounded opposite Fort Moultrie. Our batteries opened heavily on her, rapidly reducing her to a total wreck. Her cargo consisted of medicines and other light articles almost wholly destroyed. She belonged to Richmond.

On the night of the 24, Captain Reed and Lieut. Stevenson, Co. K, 3d Ohio, succeeded in escaping from Charleston where they were held as prisoners, and reached safely battery Gregg. They say wherever they went they found the negroes were their friends. Six hundred rebel prisoners are to be placed under fire on Morris Island, there being that number of ours in Charleston. The rebels claim however, that they are merely in transitu for some other point.

The Charleston *Mercury*, of the 15th, says noncombatants are ordered to leave Mobile. It was thought impossible for the garrison to hold out against Farragut.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Rebel Force at Atlanta 85,000.

THEIR FORTIFICATIONS IMMENSE.

Feeling their Lines to turn their Position

They are Equally Strong at all Points.

NEW YORK, August 22.

The *Commercial* prints the following special: Late advices from before Atlanta, via Nashville, state that the rebels have 85,000 men at Atlanta, including 40,000 Georgia militia. Their works are fifteen feet high with deep ditches, abattis and wire traps. Sherman has felt their lines to the extent of twelve miles with a view to turning their position, but thus far has been unable to effect his object, their lines proving equally strong at all points.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.

On the 13th, in front of Atlanta, the 15th corps charged on the rebel works. At the same time Gen. Dodge with a brigade of cavalry got the rebel soldiers in their rifle pits to com- over. About two hundred leaped out and came into our lines amid the fire of the remaining rebels. Carlin then advanced a strong skirmish line, and took possession of the rifle pits, and now holds them. They are within three hundred yards of the enemy's works.

SOLDIERS VISIT THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Lincoln's Speech on the Occasion.

WASHINGTON, August 22.

The time of the 166th Ohio regiment, 100 days' men, having expired, they this afternoon paid their respects to the President, who made them a speech in front of the Executive mansion. He said: "I suppose you are going home to see your families and friends. For the service you have done in this great struggle in which we are engaged, I present you sincere thanks for myself and the country. I almost always feel inclined when I happen to say anything to soldiers to impress upon them in a few brief remarks the importance of what they have to do; to test. It is not merely for to-day, but for all time to come that we should perpetuate for our children's children this great and free government, which we have enjoyed all our lives. I beg you to remember this not merely for my sake but for yours. I happen temporarily to occupy this big White House. I am a living witness that any one of your children may look to come here as my father's child has. It is in order that each of you may have through this free Government which we have enjoyed an open field and a fair chance for your industry, enterprise and intelligence; that you may all have equal privileges in the race of life, with all its desirable human aspirations; it is for this big struggle should be maintained that we may so close our birthright, not only for one but for two or three years. The nation is worth fighting for to secure such an inestimable jewel.

Three cheers were then given for the President.

FROM MOBILE BAY.

Admiral Farragut's Successful Move.

THE ATTACK ON FORT MORGAN

It Must Speedily Surrender.

Gen. Granger Loses but One Man.

Rebel Prisoners Fight for the Old Flag.

An Attempt to Re-Capture Buchanan.

Letters from Fort Gaines, to date of evening August 8th, have been received, from which we gather the subjoined interesting facts relative to the late naval engagement in Mobile Bay. Fort Gaines surrendered at nine o'clock Monday morning, 8th, with eight hundred and seventy-six prisoners and fifty-five guns. The rebels, finding it impossible to save the gunboat Gaines, destroyed her.

By some strategy the rebel gunboat Morgan managed to elude the vigilance of our fleet, and has gone up to the city. Two thousand Union troops, from Pensacola, are in the rear of Fort Morgan, and it must speedily surrender.

In the action of the 5th, the first shot was fired by the Tecumseh at a distance of two miles. It was merely experimental, to get the distance and range But the actual battle was opened by the forts firing on the wooden vessels. The sinking of the Tecumseh has already been described. As she went down some men jumped from her turret. Eight of these cut the painter of her yawl and escaped to the dispatch boat. This action was one of the most heroic of the war. Ensign Neeler, an officer of the Metacomet and three men rowed fearlessly between the contending ships, exposed to the fire of both friends and foes. The starbord ships only fired on Fort Morgan, the others on Fort Gaines. After getting beyond the range of the forts the ships unlashed and prepared to receive the rebel rams and the gunboats that followed them. As the Tennessee came up it was evident that she was searching for the Hartford. She steamed through the fleet, delivering her broadsides right and left, but did not "ram" any. As soon as she appeared most of the vessels steamed for her, seeing that the whole battle turned upon getting her out of the way.

Farragut, in his flagship, determined to give Buchanan the opportunity of fighting him he evidently desired, and made directly at him. Like Richmond and Richard on Bosworth Field, Farragut and Buchanan were hunting each other, determined, so far as they could, to settle the issue in person. As the Hartford went in she poured a broadside into the water batteries, near which were barracks containing some three hundred negroes. This one broadside created a stampede among the negroes, stampede up the hills in the most comical manner, each scrambling up the hill for himself and pulling at the foremost man's legs, regardless of consequences. Two could be seen hanging to pairs to a pair of heels that did their utmost to kick them off, until the hands would go down and the pair would fall down the hill to get up and try it over again.

The Hartford received more serious injury than any vessel of our fleet, with the exception of the Tecumseh. She received a shot from the crew of the rebel ram Tennessee, which nearly cut her in two, and she was run into shoal water to prevent sinking. The Oneida also received a shot in her boilers. Captain Levy is reported to have lost an arm. The Hartford, Farragut's flagship, lost one officer, Higginbotham, secretary to the fleet captain, together with twenty-two killed, and twenty-six wounded. All our vessels were wooden except three. The Hartford was seriously injured by the Metacomet, which ran into her by accident.

Captain Strong, of the Monongahela seeing a clear sweep at the ram, a half mile distant came down upon him amidships with a blow that made the wooden vessel reel. The ram struck out getting a shot. Then came the Hartford, steaming at full head; but the blow of the Monongahela slightly changing the position of the ram, so that the Hartford instead of striking a fair blow a right angles, made a grazing one towards the bow of the Tennessee, thus causing the vessels to swing side by side. The Tennessee's gunners poured broads de directly into the Hartford's ports, causing nearly the whole of her fearful loss. At almost the same moment the Hartford backed on, and struck, but missed her aim, owing to the swing of the Hartford, and struck the latter vessel between the after ports, knocking them into one. But the Tennessee's old iron prow still held on. The Tennessee then struck her colors, and was taken possession of, as already stated.

Admiral Buchanan, after he had surrendered his sword to Captain Drayton, asked if a better, great was his anxiety to sink the Admiral's ship, he would have been willing to die in two minutes if he could have sunk the Admiral. When the striking flag of the Port Royal had ceased firing on her, and had made preparations to board her, Master Sterrit had the boarding party all ready, when he was told that Admiral Buchanan is doing well. It is thought his leg will be saved. Admiral Buchanan tells a story of his lieutenant, who, look up into the open port of the Chickasaw, and cried out, "All you d—d Yankee, fire!" When the Federal replied, "Aye, aye, sir," and pulling the lanyard sent a 11 inch shell whizzing into the open port, killing and wounding the over valiant lieutenant and several others.

An incident occurred of Fort Powell at the close of the engagement which is worthy of mention. Lieutenant commanding Perkins, steamed off in the direction of Fort Powell, and there discovered, a short distance from the fort, a large sloop, or sail barge, at her anchor, filled with stone. It was the intention of sinking it in the channel of Grant's Pass, for the purpose of obstructing it. The Chickasaw passed the fort and steamed up to the sloop, secured the latter with cables, and, slipping the cable, towed the barge off, the fort firing in the meantime, but not a single shot taking effect.

On Sunday morning, the 7th, about 2 o'clock, a rebel raid was made on the Pensacola Navy Yard, and an attempt made to recapture Buchanan and his staff, which improved a failure. Fortunately some 500 of the Second Maine Cavalry had but a short time before been landed from a United States transport, and were stationed in the Navy Yard. There were also two vessels guarding the bayou just back of the Navy Yard, and they assisted in repelling this attack of the rebels by shelling the woods in the vicinity of where they were concealed. A signal rocket was sent up which caused the vessels lying at the Navy Yard to beat to quarters and preparations were rapidly made to meet the attack, which was a complete failure, the rebels not showing themselves.

From New Orleans papers of the 9th we have the following: "Fort Gaines capitulated yesterday morning at ten o'clock, (the 8th), when General Granger and General Farragut marched into the fortifications, and the stars and stripes were flung to the breeze. The articles of capitulation were signed on the evening of the 7th by Admiral Farragut and General Granger, on the part of the Union forces, and by Colonel Anderson, commanding Fort Gaines. Eight hundred and eighty-seven prisoners were surrendered with the fort, twenty-four pieces of ordnance, including some fine rifled guns and one thousand stand of arms; also a large supply of provisions and ammunition.

On the afternoon of the 6th the fort was shelled for half an hour by the Monitor Chickasaw, Captain Perkins, which elicited only two shots from the rebel work, neither of which struck the Monitor. One of the Chickasaw's shells exploded on the glacis of the fort, killing two men. The rebel gunboat Selma was fought finally, by the rebel gunboat Gaines was badly damaged that she sunk under the guns of Fort Morgan. The rumor that one of the rebel vessels had succeeded in getting out by the bay is incorrect. Those not sunk or captured escaped to Mobile. Colonel Anderson remarked to our officers that when he saw the gunboats pass the fort he felt sure all was lost with him. The rebel defenses on the harbor side were very weak, having been constructed with a view to a strong defense on the land side. Admiral Buchanan is now at the Pensacola hospital. It is expected that his leg will be saved. The Tennessee is immensely powerful. Her armament consists of six seven-inch rifled guns

The rebel loss thus far in Gen. Granger's command is one man killed. Fort Gaines lost eight or ten killed by our picket firing and shelling. The following are among the casualties in Farragut's fleet in the fight of the 5th:—Commander Melaney, of the Oneida, arm shot away; Lieut. Frenties, of the Monongahela, killed; Master Cook, of the Brooklyn, killed; Third Assistant Engineer McEwan, of the Hartford, arm shot off; Ensign Higginbotham, of the Hartford, leg off—since died; Lieut. Adams, of the Hartford, side, splinter, slight; Master's Mate Herrick, of the Hartford, leg, splinter; Boatswain Dixon, of the Hartford, head, splinter. These, in addition to those who went down in the Tecumseh, are the only officers injured in the fleet.

All the vessels report that they constantly heard the thrashing of the rebel torpedoes as they passed; but the one that blew up the Tecumsah was the only one that exploded. It is also reported, on rebel authority, that upwards of two hundred of these infernal machines have been sunk in the channel off Fort Morgan. The result proves their worthlessness after being a few days in the water.

FROM MEXICO.

Affairs Not So Unfavorable for Juarez.

Gen. Uraga Loyal to the Republic.

HAVANA, August 18.

The only news from Mexico is a letter from Matamoras, of the 25th ultimo, which presents the state of affairs in that country as being by no means so unfavorable for Juarez as Maximilian's organs have lately tried to make the world believe. The statement that Uraga had deserted Juarez and submitted to the Emperor are again denied in this letter which contains a paragraph from a letter from Uraga himself. The letter speaks of the showing of the *Monitor Bellista* and other official organs, finds many unexpected difficulties. It complains of the want of assistance and co-operation of influential and wealthy citizens who heretofore were opposed to Juarez, but they do not seem to like Maximilian any better. We are told that the clergy are opposed to this civilization. They expected to get back their property, but Messrs. Maximilian, Almonte & Co, want it themselves.

FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

Story of Richmond Refugees.

Gen. Lee Gone to Reinforce Early.

Reinforcements Number 40,000.

Increase of the Rebel Navy.

BALTIMORE, August 22.

The Point Lookout correspondent of the *American* sends the following intelligence: A large number of refugees from Richmond continue to arrive here. They report a large force of infantry and cavalry, under Gen. Lee in person, as having gone up the Shenandoah valley to reinforce Gen. Early. They assert that this body of rebel troops number as many as 40,000, their purpose being to secure the plunder that was captured by Early in Maryland, which they fear will be taken by the advance of Gen. Sheridan, and also to attack Washington or to invade the North.

A German mechanic who has been employed for over two years by the Confederate Navy Department in the construction of iron-clad vessels says there are two vessels at Wilmington, North Carolina, ready to run the blockade. They carry 24-pounders and are covered with four inch iron. Each vessel carries four guns. There are also two vessels at Kinston, North Carolina. One of them is named the Mooe. she carries 24-pounders and is to be commanded by Captain T. F. Lloyd, of the Confederate Navy. There are two vessels in the Pedee River, north of Georgetown, both of which will be ready for duty in one month, and one of them perhaps sooner, to be called the Peter. Lieut. Morgan, C. S. N., commanding. The other is named the Marion, for which no officer has been appointed yet. He also reports a new boat getting ready in Richmond—a four inch iron-clad.

From North Carolina.

More Rebel Pirates about to Sail.

THE RECENT STATE ELECTION.

Voters for Holden Imprisoned.

NEWBERN, Aug. 19.

The Raleigh, N. C. *Confederate* says: Gen. B. D. Lee recently arrived at Atlanta from Mississippi with a large number of reinforcements, and participated in the late battles.

Intelligence has been received here stating that since the departure of the rebel pirate Tallahassee, from Wilmington, that seven more steamers of a like description have arrived there and are now receiving their armament with a view to running the blockade to war upon our commerce.

The North Carolina *Times* speaking of the recent election says: The Holden men have a majority in the Legislature. The citizens of North Carolina have by peaceful means defeated that rebel bayonets be raised to overpower the conservative party who supported Holden. In the extreme Western counties we learn that Holden obtained a very heavy majority, but their votes were thrown out on the ground that they were not considered loyal to the Confederate Government. At Kinston they were imprisoned for voting for Holden.

FROM MOBILE.

General Granger Within 500 Yards of Fort Morgan.

Ominous Silence of the Fort

The Surrender Hourly Expected.

NEW YORK, August 22.

The New Orleans *Era*, of the 6th has the following from Mobile: The steamer Keystone, from Mobile Bay, arrived this morning. We learn that the land forces of Gen. Granger are within 500 yards of Fort Morgan. The fact that the enemy does not fire is considered proof that the fort will soon surrender. Morgan and other batteries with the gunboats are ready to begin the bombardment as soon as the word is given. The surrender of the place is hourly expected.

THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE.

HALIFAX, August 22.

The blockade runner Helen, from Bermuda, has arrived here after a passage of sixty hours. She reports that the yellow fever is raging there. The Tallahassee was seen yesterday going North.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Foreign Demand for U. S. Securities.

NEW YORK, May 22.

The increasing demand from abroad for our Government securities continues to enhance their price. A number of foreign houses have on hand large orders for five 3-20's. The 10-40's so, it is reported, are likely to be in demand for European markets. We learn that at present the unexecuted foreign orders for national securities are about seven millions of dollars. Gold opened at 256, after selling at 258½, closed dull at 257.

NO NEW LOAN CONTEMPLATED

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE 7-30 LOAN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.

It is reported in the newspapers that the Secretary of the Treasury contemplates a new loan, in the form of which he has not been declared. On inquiry at the Department it is ascertained there is no truth in the statement. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan as reported at Treasury Department to-day amount to nearly $1,000,000.

The report that Admiral Dahlgren has been relieved and is to be succeeded at Charleston by Commander Rowan is not true.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 22.

Money steady at 7 @ 7 ct. Sterling dull at 108½. Gold dull, declined to 256, afterwards advanced and closing at 257½. Government Stocks firm, with an upward tendency.

The weekly bank statement: loans, 185,098,407, increase, 924,163; specie, 20,791,268, decrease, 286,611; circulation, 4,346,638; decrease, 7,146; deposits, 16,536,217; increase, 2,6,558.

Stocks dull and heavy; Rock Island 111; Fort Wayne 118; Northern Pacific 50½; do. preferred 88½; C. and Ptts. 110½; Erie 110½; reading 134½; Mich. Central 121½; Michigan Southern 97½; Ill. Cen. 140; Cumberland 59½; Mich. guaranteed 146; M. and P. Du Chien 67; Sixes 52 and Coup. 111; Quicksilver 82; Hudson 130.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 22.

COTTON—Rather more active and 2c better at 86c for Middling Uplands.

FLOUR—State and Western 10@20c better at $10 20@10 35 for Extra state, $10 75—11 for Extra R. H. O., and $11 05@11 50 for good brands.

WHISKY—More active and firmer at $1 81@$1 82 for State, and $1 82@$1 83 for Western closing at outside.

WHEAT—1@2c better at $2 17@2 36 for Chicago Spring, $2 40@2 45 for Milwaukee Club, $2 39@$2 46 for Amber Red Western, and $2 30@2 36½ for inferior do.

CORN—2@4c better, with an active demand at $1 56@1 58 for mixed Western.

OATS—Heavy and lower at 95@95½ cents for Western.

COFFEE—Quiet and firm.

SUGAR—Firm at 21½@22c for Cuba.

MOLASSES—Dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Very dull: Crude 55@56c; Refined, in bond, 80@90c; Free quoted at 90c on the spot, and 88@$1,00 for next month.

WOOL—Firm.

PORK—Firmer, with a fair demand at $37,00@37,50. Mess $40,37 50@41,00 in a retail way; $35,50@36,00 for Prime; $38,00 for Prime Mess; also, 500 bbls new Mess, for August buyer's option, at $41,00.

BEEF—Firm at 13@15c for Country Mess; 6@8c for Country Prime; 18@20c for Repacked Mess; 22@28c for Extra Mess. The Government took 10,000 bbls Extra Mess at about 25½; Prime Mess unchanged.

CUT MEATS—Scarce and firmer at 15@15½c for Shoulders, and 17½@18c for Hams.

LARD—Sales at 22½@23c.

BUTTER—Steady at 40@48c; Ohio sales 40@55 cts.

STATE CHEESE—Unchanged, and sales at 18@20 cts.

Philadelphia Market

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.

FLOUR—Superfine sales at $9,75, and Extra at $11,50@12,00.

WHEAT—Firm; sales of Old Red at $2,57; New $2,70; White $2,80@3,00.

CORN—Yellow $1,70; Mixed Western $1,65@1,68.

OATS—New, sales at 93@94c, and Old, sales at 98c

PETROLEUM—Quiet; Crude 49@51c; Refined, in bond, 82@85c; do Free 95@90c.

PROVISIONS—Firm.

LARD—Sales at 22½c.

WHISKY—Firm and advanced to $1,81@1,82, and now held at $1,85.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 22.

FLOUR—Sales at $12,00@12,25 for Ohio Extra.

WHEAT—Steady, with sales of new Kentucky White at $8 00.

CORN—Dull; Yellow sales at $1,80@1,90.

WHISKY—Dull and nominal, and sales at $1,85 cts.

GROCERIES—Quiet.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE RAIN STORM.

GREAT DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

MYSTERIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.

Earth Opens and Swallows a Chimney.

The Swollen Waters Subside.

LAW SUIT IN PROSPECTIVE.

In Monday's COMMERCIAL we made a brief mention of a terrific rain and thunder storm which passed over the city on Sunday night about ten o'clock, and expressed the fear that Monday would bring to light accidents and loss of property caused thereby. And such indeed has been the case. A great destruction of property occurred on Pennsylvania Avenue in the immediate vicinity of the old State sewer. About a week ago, the reader will remember, we stated that a stable erected immediately over the State sewer had suddenly disappeared and with its contents, among other things a valuable horse, was entirely hid from view. This was caused by the caving in of the sewer be

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Horah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country with a full corps of skilful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card the life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Dagueretotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a **single short flight of** stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOS. J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CRADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.
Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

Jeff's Plucky Northern Friends.

When JEFF DAVIS asked Col. JAQUES if he supposed there were twenty millions at the North determined to crush them (the rebels), he unquestionably had doubts as to the extent and power of the Union sentiment which prevails at the North. He had cunning as he is, allowed himself to believe all the stories which had been poured into his ears about the demoralization of public sentiment, and the widespread determination on the part of Northern sympathizers to prevent the final success of the Union army whenever it should appear that the Rebellion was failing. He had, doubtless, been assured that the Northwestern movements of Knights of the Golden Circle, American Knights, Sons of Liberty, and other such "white trash," would fulfill all their promises, and execute all their hellborn schemes for the disintegration of the United States Government in due time. He, no doubt, believed all this, although he had been disappointed by the same set of truculent scoundrels at the beginning of the Rebellion. With him Southern Independence has became a mania, and he thinks of nothing else by day, nor dreams of anything short of it by night. We wonder that it has never occurred to JEFF. that if these Northern sympathizers had the slightest inclination to fight for the cause in the success of which they were most deeply interested, they would have been long ago in the ranks of the Union army, and that their sympathy for the Rebel cause was only a hypocritical covering for their cowardice, while it was a continual testimony of the generosity of the Government which they have maligned in that it tolerated them to live within the lines of the Union army. But such is the infatuation, to say the least, that has blinded the hearts of the Rebel leaders; they appear to believe nothing that does not directly convey the idea of success to their minds; they seem to forget that our Government has its machinery at work watching and frustrating the wicked plans of Northern traitors. We have no doubt whatever but the traitors in our midst would shoot and slaughter their neighbors in cold blood for the purpose of serving JEFF. DAVIS & Co., if their neighbors, knowing of such a desire, would tamely lie down and offer no resistance. It is the thought of the stout resistance which the Rebels make which superinduces the spirit out of which grows opposition to the filling of quotas, the organization of "draft riots," and the like. If rebels would stand up quietly and permit *our men* (?) to fire as deliberately at them as they could upon defenseless colored men, women and children; if the rebels would not dispute the effort, thousands of our rebel sympathizers would go South and burn cities, towns and villages and their inhabitants in the *bravest* manner. It is not that these friends (?) of JEFF. DAVIS love Union less but that they hate danger more which prevents them taking their places in the Union army according to the most approved style of enthusiasm. It is not rebel sympathy which rules them but fear—cowardice—want of manliness—the most absolute and abject want of patriotism. This is a dangerous element to have in the community however, just as much so as if they were murderers, because cowards are always dangerous. This is for the most part the element out of which the outer, and middle, and inner, and innermost circles of traitorous Orders are constructed. Warriors are not made of such stuff. Such are the persons who were, on the 16th instant, to open the pandemonium of domestic Revolution in the North-west—who were to lay hold of Governor MORTON, of Indiana, and other loyal men and sacrifice them to gratify the fury of their own effervescent passions in obedience to traitors whose names are recorded. The plan was not to fight Union men in open field—not to enter into a fair contest; they would object to revolution if that was the rule. Their plan was to murder defenseless fathers and mothers and to massacre innocent and undefended babes. Manly combat was no part of their programme, until they should be opposed in the midst of their fury; then they might recklessly plunge into a defense of their lives, knowing that by the laws they had violated they would be judged. That they who would lead mobs have courage—lawless courage, is admitted, but they whom they would lead have not, and know not whither they are led. It is the misfortune of too many of the poor men in this country who have never been trained to war, that they increase their misfortunes by hesitating to be men and patriots. It is better and more honorable for a drafted man to die on the field in the defense of his country, than to be slain in conflict with his government, and to leave to his posterity the sullied name of Traitor. Let JEFF. beware. Although there are few men in the North who desire to have a draft, there are fewer still who do not desire to see the country saved from the ravages of Rebellion. Mr. DAVIS will find that friends over whom he has no immediate control, and who receive no direct benefits, are uncertain instruments to carry out his plans on the soil long ago consecrated to Freedom.

The armistice rumors of the New York papers, says the Boston *Traveller*, are probably idle gossip or stock jobbing rumors. We apprehend that the government will make no demonstration until after the meeting of the Chicago Convention. It is not improbable that after the Convention has erected its platform and dissolved, a movement will be made for the purpose of conducting the political campaign on a fixed line of policy, and, perhaps some propositions will be officially forwarded to Richmond as the *ultimatum* of the Union government, upon which it will go to the people in the canvass. Judiciously managed, something of this kind would doubtless strengthen the present administration in the free States, and create a peace party at the South.

The Golden Age.

Though the precious metal has ceased to circulate in this country, yet the frequent instances of sudden acquisition of wealth occurring around us, justify us in denominating these latter and present years *the Golden Age*. The rich men of a few years back are overshadowed by the new millionaires springing up as if by magic. East and west of us the large army contracts are making men immensely rich, suddenly and with no exertion of theirs. Hereabouts the converting furnace which changes poor young men into wealthy ones, has *Oil* for fuel. Thus fortune is being buckled to many backs hardly stiff enough to bear the load.

Many are the incidents related of the inexperienced capatalists. A sojourner in the oil district describes the careless handling of money as perfectly astounding. Men go about with considerable fortunes loosly stuffed in outside pockets of their linen working coats. One man being about to "treat," pulled out *twenty five thousand dollars* in one roll, from which to extract the *change*. A story is told of another who wisely enough desired to use his new wealth in educating a daughter, hitherto neglected. So the young lady was placed at a fashionable school—say in Chicago. The father went to enquire of her progress, when the instructress reluctantly revealed the fact that a serious impediment lay in the way of the pupil's turning out an accomplished scholar—"To be candid, sir, she needs *capacity*."

"Hang it, madam," cried the indulgent parent, jerking out his ready funds, "here is a thousand dollars, go right off *and buy it for her*."

Let us tell a *true* story though, having real romance about it. One of the parties lives in this city, and was pointed out to us the other day, just after meeting with his extraordinary run of luck. The names only are spurious. Sam Smith, a clever young fellow, but not known ever to own over one or two hundred dollars at one time, went to Port Royal two years ago, and there cultivated an intimacy with Bill Jones, an army contractor. Both parties, it may be presumed, took matters in general pretty easily, made money and spent it in the usual way, cementing their friendship by a generous community of purse. One day Jones looked blue. He had a splendid operation ahead, but lacked a little means to save his credit and with it his contract. Smith helped him out by tossing him a couple of hundred dollars—no doubt the bulk of his pile—without even requiring a little i o u in return. Soon after this they separated, and Smith returned to Pittsburgh with small calculation or care concerning the money being ever returned.

After two years had elapsed, some two or three months ago, Smith received a communication by telegraph from Jones, urging him to come on to New York immediately, "expenses paid." He goes, Jones receives him cordially, and among the first things transpired, the contractor hands our friend five hundred dollars to cancel the loan. SMITH, of course, takes this as very liberal, and considers it a lucky transaction. JONES keeps him in New York, sight seeing, for some time, and finally accompanies him to Jersey City, homeward bound. Before the cars started, JONES took SMITH aside, in a suspiciously pleasant manner, and startled him thus: "See here, SMITH, you didn't think I was in earnest, giving you that five hundred dollars! The fact is, that two hundred you gave me down at Port Royal just saved me. I kept my contracts and have had a big stream of luck ever since, and now I don't exactly know what to do with all my money. I have made just about *twelve hundred thousand dollars!* And now, here is a check for your share." SMITH looked at it, and fairly shook with excitement on reading "*fifty thousand dollars*" on its face. However, he brought that money home, and thinks he never loaned money on better interest before.

We have in our sober community numerous instances of young men, who, from three to five years ago, were either poor clerks or possessors of a few thousands at most, who can now tell over their *fifty*, seventy, a hundred, five hundred thousand dollars, and in some cases a million or more. It is like a dream in a short night to many of them, no doubt.

Verily, this *is* the age of greenbacks.

One salt thought in connection with this is, that sudden prosperity tends to estrange a man from his fellows. The bond of sympathy between him and those doomed to continual poverty is severed. He is all at once elevated above the plain upon which they move, and becomes socially too distant to hear the voice of distress. Not hearing or witnessing human woe, one is apt to conclude that it is almost banished from the earth. Not so, however. Nothing is so sure as human want. Within a few rods of every man's dwelling, humanity bleeds from some cause. This is true even in the midst of the best organized aids; how much more where samaritan offices spring wholly from individual thought and sympathy. Verily, "the poor ye have always with you."

Nowhere else, perhaps, is human benevolence so gigantically systematized as in London, and yet the lanes of that vast city reek with human misery.

Beings starve and hearts burst every day within striking distance of the palaces of luxury. Crime, it is true, is interwoven with these terrible scenes, but how frequently do we find that the guilt truly lies at the door of society at large. The vast social difference between possessors of great wealth and objects of extreme poverty, demoralizes the wretched class.

We have no remedy to offer, social distinctions must always exist, and while one man rolls in wealth, gaunt poverty keeps house around the corner. Our reflections lead us to exclaim, "give us neither poverty nor riches." We would also have our newly elevated Dives remember that fortune is ever fickle. She has alighted upon you and a few others, all in a night as it were, but your neighbor over the way has to toil as hard as ever, and you cannot really afford to forget that he is still "a man and a brother."

Finally, for your own sake, don't affect superiority. If you lately sold tape or set type, don't despise them that must expect to do it all their lives.

Mis-ionaries of Peace.

It will undoubtedly be gratifying to all who watch the progress of Grant's army before Richmond to know that his losses by sickness and casualties are made good by reinforcements. The exact number of the reinforcements sent to him is wisely kept secret; but we observe that large numbers are steadily going to the front. Five hundred men were sent from Hart's Island on Wednesday; as many more on Friday, besides four hundred yesterday. This makes fourteen hundred from a single depot in three days. Recruiting of substitutes and colored troops is said to be meet more brisk in and about New York than for some time past, as the towns and counties have been liberal in assisting conscripts. If this instance in a single locality forms any guide for other places, the Government General must soon be better able to push his advance vigorously than at any previous moment, while the expedition of Early and the needs of Hood do not allow so much aid to be diverted to Lee.

These reinforcements are the right argument of the day. Any one of them is better than the weightiest peace conference that is now possible, and for the same object. Fill Grant more and more before Richmond and Peter-burg to-day would hold an immediate, effectual peace congress—one that would last and endure with all our wrath to wage war—plenty and peace. As it is, a short time more, improved like the immediate past at Richmond, Atlanta and Mobile, will move those proceedings which will result in an honorable and permanent cessation of strife. Every man who longs for quiet and the settlement of our national difficulties can do something towards breaking the ranks and forcing the number of those who not only long but also work and fight for the same end.

DECIDEDLY SPOONY.—The Washington *Republican* says that it gave instruction to the reporter to write an article on the heat, but received instead a note from his man servant to the effect that "he had been obliged to dip his master out of bed with a spoon, and he would not be able to write newspaper articles at present."

Modern Democrats Classified.

To the Editor Commercial:

There are, unfortunately, among us many ignorant persons who vote the democratic ticket for no other reason than that they have always been democrats, and because they always have been they always will be. It is casting pearls before swine to reason with this class.

Another class are democrats because they hate the negro; they are jealous of the negro; they are fearful that in life's race the negro will out-strip them; they fear the negro has more sense, and better manners—hence they would rather see the Union destroyed than he should be freed and elevated to manhood. An abolitionist, in their estimation, is the embodiment of all that is abominable. The idea cannot penetrate their thick skulls that an abolitionist is the noblest type of man—the only true democrat—or that Christ was the great Prince of Abolitionists. This class prefer Davis to Lincoln for President.

There is still another class composed of demagogues who simply look after the loafes and fishes; this class unfortunately for the country has been already too much in power, for it aided and encouraged the South to bring on the rebellion—this class are a lepts at wire-working and all schemes of political swindling—it will largely compose the Chicago Convention,—this class hate the party in power not so much for differences in policy but because they themselves have not the reins of Government and cannot get into the public purse as was there wont under the administration of Pennsylvania's favorite son—and yet all these various classes profess to be for the Union. But how can it be, when every single measure adopted by the Government to save the Union has been opposed with a malice never known in the history of the world. Their cry continually is "usurpation, unconstitutional negro war, national bankruptcy," &c., &c.

Certainly a stranger visiting us from Japan, to hear these Democrats talk, would conclude they were no friends to the North but the South, for it must always be borne in mind they have nothing to say against Jeff Davis and his usurpation—his defiance of the Constitution—his remorseless conscription and barbarisms.

But there is another, noble class of Democrats of the style of Grant, Sherman, Hancock Burnside, Butler, Dix, Meade, Logan, Hunter, and hosts of the same sort—who with the immortal Jackson, say, by the eternal the Union must and shall be preserved. There are no constitutional reservations with such men and such we are ready to honor.

"A DEMOCRAT OF THE LATTER CLASS."

Our Western Men and Mexico.

A short time since the St. Louis *Democrat* stated that General Coolbaugh had arrived in that city and intended to recruit men to assist the legitimate government of Mexico in driving the Austrian usurper from that country. This brief announcement brought hundreds of anxious inquirers to the *Democrat* office to know where General Coolbaugh could be found, and when his expedition would set out. A number of letters from all parts of the country have also been sent to General Coolbaugh, and there is no doubt that in a few months he can raise men enough to drive the Austrian buzzard from his roost and plant the stars and stripes upon the battlements of San Juan de Ulloa and the Halls of the Montezumas.

If there is one principle grafted in the American mind, remarks the *Democrat*, more firmly than another, it is the principle enunciated by President Monroe, forty years ago, that noportion of the American continent can be appropriated to European colonization. The movement upon this American policy by France and Austria is regarded throughout the United States as merely temporary, and submitted to for a brief season, because we have matters of more pressing necessity to attend to at home. When that necessity is over, as over it will, it may terminate, there is a strong conviction in the minds of the people that the Monroe doctrine will be reasserted in a voice of thunder, and vindicated by the prowess of the American. The soldiers of the North and the South, who are now arrayed in deadly hostility against each other, will unite under a common flag to banish the insolent intruder from the soil which our fathers have dedicated to republican freedom. Mexico and Central America are ours. They are treasures which we have long coveted, but they are none the less ours by natural right, and which we shall be ours by actual possession whenever we choose to stretch forth our hands and grasp them.

We know very little about General Coolbaugh and his plans; he may be an adventurer, or he may be a hero destined to lead the conquering hosts to victory. But whether the opportunity arrives to free our neighbors of Mexico from the yoke of the tyrant, the men will not be wanting. In the Mississippi Valley alone a hundred thousand hardy soldiers can be raised. They will pour down the great river, follow the buffalo paths across the plains, and crossing the Rio Grande, drive the European vulture from his nest, and free the golden hills and flowery valleys of Mexico from the tyrant's presence. When the time comes, the people will not be found wanting, although asking or caring what may be the policy of the Government.

General Coolbaugh is expected here very soon. When he arrives, we shall learn something more of his intentions, and the hundreds of young men who are burning to engage in the enterprise must be patient. They will not have to wait long.

Our Imports and Exports.

It is a sufficiently startling fact, says the *Economist*, that during the first five months of this year—the fourth of this exhausting war—with our productive power greatly curtailed and constantly decreasing, we should have purchased from foreign countries fully double the quantity of goods we bought two years ago! But it appears still more astounding when we bear in mind that the goods represent double the amount of money they then did. So that the fact, in effect, is that these imports for the first five months of 1864 are four times as great as during the country's palmy days, and the quality of the day is exceptional. It contains, believe, a larger proportion of iron than any, except some of the most valuable Staffordshire years. Besides this, the famous blue bricks, the most durable used in building. Besides this the Bishop's Waltham clay is well suited to all artistic purpose, and the Bovey fire clay of Devonshire already in operation are likely to be fully employed and rapidly increased in number. The *fete* given on Wednesday by those who have been instrumental in founding the infirmary was one of the prettiest and most perfectly organized things of the kind I ever saw. Its scene was a spot of ground in the central and picturesque precincts of the ruined palace of the Bishops of Winchester. The pretty little town of Bishop's Waltham, close at hand, was all aglow with the flags and tasteful decorations of the occasion. Illuminations in flowers and foliage. It was the first time little Prince Leopold took part in any public ceremonial, and there was something affecting in the association of the youngest of the Prince Consort's fatherless boys with a work of benevolence after the Prince's own heart, organized in a measure by the man whose character and writings the Prince held in honor, and largely aided in point of funds, out of the proceeds of the collected edition of the Prince Consort's speeches, edited by Mr. Helps, in concert, so to speak, with the Queen herself."

THE COPPERHEADS know full well that a reinforcement of 100,000 men to Sherman would of itself smash the rebellion. It would enable him to capture Atlanta, crush or capture Hood's army, and sweep over Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama at pleasure, in which States alone he could recruit 200,000 colored soldiers. Savannah, Charleston, Mobile and Wilmington would all fall into his hands, and the rebellion in the cotton States would collapse. The Copperheads understand all this full well, and it is for the purpose of preventing Sherman from being reinforced that they are raising such a dismal howl against the war, and threatening to resist the draft. Let no man be deceived. The rebels have given the "Order of American Knights" the signal of distress, and called on them to prevent Sherman and Grant from being reinforced.

THE TAX LAW.—It is stated that in our tax bill, imposts are levied on *three thousand four hundred and fifty* different articles while in England there are now but *twenty* articles subject to custom duties, and but *four* to excise duties.

On the twenty-four commodities taxed, England receives a revenue of $210,000,000. The principle on which the English system is based is to tax heavily articles of luxury, and to tax moderately the few articles of necessity which all classes use. Thus the tax on wines and other liquors and tobacco, and the license to sell these articles amount to $135,000,000 per year. The smokers and drinkers of England pay the interest on her immense national debt, and the limits to personal indulgence fixed by the enhanced price of these luxuries is a benefit to the people, and not a burden.

If a timely reinforcement of 200,000 men had been sent to Grant and Sherman a month ago, Richmond and Atlanta would now be ours, and Grant would be pursuing Lee's broken army into North Carolina, and Sherman would be chasing the fragments of Hood's forces into South Carolina.

It is estimated that the present population of New Orleans is larger than at any other time in its history, at this season. Small houses are nearly impossible of attainment, although a few more expensive ones are placarded for rent. The city authorities estimate the present summer population of New Orleans at 175,000.

Miss Ludmilla Assing, who has been sentenced by the Prussian authorities to two years' imprisonment for editing the "Memoirs of Varnhagen von Ense," has sought and obtained refuge in Switzerland.

M. Matter is dead. He was a German author, born in 1758, and at the age of *eight* years, it is said, taught school.

The motto of the Copperheads now is "The Union—in peece or pieces."

What an Old Democrat Thinks.

Judge Stanley Matthews, a well-known lawyer of Cincinnati, and ever, heretore, identified with the Democratic party, made a speech a few days since in Cincinnati. He said:

Ever since the time I conceived it to be my duty to abandon the party with which I had acted for many years, the sentiments of the leaders of that party—those who have given tone to its public opinion—its resolutions and measures have been constant objects of study and observation on my part. I am willing to say that I believe the masses of the American people, without distinction of party, believe in their country, and desire to sustain it in this arduous and dreadful struggle; but that a large body of them are misled, blinded, deluded and carried away into the deceptive meshes of treason, by the insidious words of demagogues; I feel well assured. And I make the charge, for I believe in my inmost soul that the leaders of that party—I mean the newspaper editors, the representatives in our Legislatures and in Congress—I mean those men actually engaged day and night in managing their organization and directing their hosts—I believe, before God, every one of them is a double-dyed traitor! (Applause and cheers.) I believe that the men to whom I refer are this day just as anxious, just as earnest, just as zealous, and just as self-seeking in the cause of the independence of the Southern Confederacy as Jeff Davis and his Cabinet. ["That's so," and cheers.]

And I believe that this conspiracy is organized throughout the entire borders of the Loyal States. The rebel plans and designs which we have just been exposed in Missouri are not new to me. A member of that party once, an influential member of it in this county, in conversation some three months ago, told me, of his own motion, that, though he was not a member of it, there was such an organization arising to resist a second arrest of Vallandigham. I remarked to him that I did not think they wished to interfere in the elections of 1864; that they preferred assisting rebellion under any administration that might be in power, until it was compelled to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy; that then they would endeavor to obtain control of the reins of government, and if they succeeded would unite the North with the Southern Confederacy; that then they would be found ready, as of old, in their hands, to coerce the people of this State, and of all the free States, to a union with the South. His answer was not in denial, but that the present President *even before the approaching Presidential election*, would be *compelled*—that was his word, as I understood it—with their assistance, and, if necessary, by the force of arms, to recognize the independence of the South.

My friends, it is a struggle of this nature that we are engaged in, and in which all have a part to perform. Our soldiers are in the front, battling, with arms in their hands, for the maintenance of the Government. They need their thinned ranks replenished, and we must send them more men. They need more—they need sympathy and moral support from their Union brothers at home! [Great cheers.] The success of the Union cause, in the elections to take place in the loyal States this fall, will do more, in my judgment, to suppress this infamous rebellion than the capture of Atlanta or Richmond. All my prejudices to overcome in cutting myself loose from those with whom I have been voting heretofore as any person; but duty to my country demanding the sacrifice, I made it, as every other man can do and should do. I stand ready now to do all I can do in the cause for which we are assembled. [Cheers.]

Railway Matters.

A meeting of the Philadelphia and Erie and Oil Creek Railroad officials was held in Erie, a few days since, for the purpose of adopting measures for the immediate extension of the Oil Creek road, four miles further down the creek, below the Shaffer Farm. A committee was appointed to obtain the right of way, and the work commenced on Monday last, as will secure the immediate prosecution of the work.

Samuel A. Black, Esq., is now the Superintendent of the Tyrone and Lock Haven (Bald Eagle Valley) Railroad, and is devoting himself to the completion of the line at an early day. Mr. Black has been identified with the Railroad Interests of the Commonwealth for many years, more particularly with the Sunbury and Erie (now Philadelphia and Erie Road,) of which he has been Superintendent of both the Western and Eastern divisions.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have resolved to pay off on the 1st of October, at the rate of 120 per cent, the Construction Land Mortgage Bonds of 1854, of which $2,000,000 are then outstanding, of the first series numbered 1 to 3,000, originally $5,000,000 bonds of $1,000 each. This notice of reimbursement with 20 per cent premium, (and the 1st October coupon is pursuant to the original contract, and is to banish the insolent intruder from the soil which our fathers have dedicated to republican freedom, Mexico and Central America are ours. They are treasures which we have long coveted, but they are none the less ours by natural right, and which we shall be ours by actual possession whenever we choose to stretch forth our hands and grasp them.

We know very little about General Coolbaugh and his plans; he may be an adventurer, or he may be a hero destined to lead the conquering hosts to victory. But whether the opportunity arrives to free our neighbors of Mexico from the yoke of the tyrant, the men will not be wanting. In the Mississippi Valley alone a hundred thousand hardy soldiers can be raised. They will pour down the great river, follow the buffalo paths across the plains, and crossing the Rio Grande, drive the European vulture from his nest, and free the golden hills and flowery valleys of Mexico from the tyrant's presence. When the time comes, the people will not be found wanting, although asking or caring what may be the policy of the Government.

General Coolbaugh is expected here very soon. When he arrives, we shall learn something more of his intentions, and the hundreds of young men who are burning to engage in the enterprise must be patient. They will not have to wait long.

Our Imports and Exports.

It is a sufficiently startling fact, says the *Economist*, that during the first five months of this year—the fourth of this exhausting war—with our productive power greatly curtailed and constantly decreasing, we should have purchased from foreign countries fully double the quantity of goods we bought two years ago! But it appears still more astounding when we bear in mind that the goods represent double the amount of money they then did. So that the fact, in effect, is that these imports for the first five months of 1864 are four times as great as during the country's palmy days, and the quality of the day is exceptional. It contains, we believe, a larger proportion of iron than any, except some of the most valuable Staffordshire years. Besides this, the famous blue bricks, the most durable used in building. Besides this the Bishop's Waltham clay is well suited to all artistic purpose, and the Bovey fire clay of Devonshire already in operation are likely to be fully employed and rapidly increased in number. The *fete* given on Wednesday by those who have been instrumental in founding the infirmary was one of the prettiest and most perfectly organized things of the kind I ever saw. Its scene was a spot of ground in the central and picturesque precincts of the ruined palace of the Bishops of Winchester. The pretty little town of Bishop's Waltham, close at hand, was all aglow with the flags and tasteful decorations of the occasion. Illuminations in flowers and foliage. It was the first time little Prince Leopold took part in any public ceremonial, and there was something affecting in the association of the youngest of the Prince Consort's fatherless boys with a work of benevolence after the Prince's own heart, organized in a measure by the man whose character and writings the Prince held in honor, and largely aided in point of funds, out of the proceeds of the collected edition of the Prince Consort's speeches, edited by Mr. Helps, in concert, so to speak, with the Queen herself."

WHAT THE REBELS mean by the Niagara Falls overtures of Geo. Sanders & Co., and such professions of the willingness of the South to negotiate for peace, is very candidly confessed by the Atlanta *Register*, as follows:

"We can gain nothing by denouncing them, (the Northern peace men.) We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. *Take with them the same Government, we never will.* But in the mean while, *if they will use the ballot box against Mr. Lincoln*, while we use the cartridge box, *each will be a helper to the other*, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and this continent have witnessed."

The idea can only hold out till the election of a Copperhead President, they feel sure of independence. Live with the people of the North under the same Government they never will, if they can help it, and they believe that the Northern ballot box, if filled with Copperhead tickets, will be more important to their cause than their Southern cartridge box.

"SKEDADDLERS."—The St. Catherines *Journal* has the following remarks on the subject of emigration from the States to the Provinces:

"The stream of skedaddlers keeps increasing in volume as the 5th of September approaches. Every train and every avenue is full of 'patriotic' Yankees seeking safety under the folds of the British flag. Of course we welcome people to come to Canada, but we could and do wish that these men were actuated by better motives. We believe in fighting for and with your country when she is in trouble."

One would imagine that the pusillanimous minnies would far rather remain and run their chances of serving their country in its hour of need than to fly from it and not only obtain the united odium of their own countrymen, but receive the undisguised contempt of foreigners.

THE NIAGARA IN EUROPE.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:

The Niagara, while lying in the Belgian port of Antwerp, seems to have been daily crowded with visitors, very much as was the case with the Great Eastern when she first arrived at New York. They have even organized excursion trains from various points for this especial object, and many of the visitors have given descriptions of their voyage and of the vessel in the journals. Every one seems to be filled with wonder and admiration at everything they saw, and this makes our American people hope that the original intention of sending out the Dictator will not be abandoned.

AN APPEAL FOR AID.—The Creek chiefs, in a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Fort Gibson, July 16th, make an eloquent appeal for help. The country the whole Cherokee country is in waste, and they can see nothing but starvation before them during the coming winter months, intervening between the arrivals of trains, and even now they have but a scanty substistence. At least 20,000 Indians are to be fed.

A few days ago a British officer in uniform went to visit the *Kearsarge* in the port of Deal, England, and on stepping on board said in a joking way to the Yankee sailor who presented arms to him at the gangway: "I suppose this is the first time you were ever boarded by an Englishman?" "Oh, no, sir," said the sailor, "we were boarded by sixty the other day at Cherbourg."

General Intelligence.

The number of deaths in Brooklyn, N. Y., last week was 172.

It is said that *Punch* and the *London Illustrated News* are to be republished in this country; and Carleton has announced a republication of Dicken's periodical "All the Year Round."

The next New York Book Trade Sale will begin on the 14th of September, at the rooms, 498 Broadway.

A letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that a heavy frost occurred in that region in the first week of August. The potato crop was injured.

The special war income tax to be levied on the first of October next, imposing a tax of five per cent. on all sums over six hundred dollars, is decided by the revenue department to apply to government clerks. The following amounts will therefore be retained by the disbursing officers from the October payments of salaries to persons who have no other income:

From a $1,200 clerk, five per cent. on $582...$29 10
From a $1,400 clerk, five per cent. on $776...38 80
From a $1,600 clerk, five per cent. on $970...48 50
From a $1,800 clerk, five per cent. on $1,164..58 20

The New York railroads are trying to raise their fares in order to make the traffic pay their taxes, and to this end are trying to introduce tokens to make the extra change. This is in violation of the law, and it is hoped that they will be made to respect it.

The mission of the Fenian Brotherhood is thus concisely stated in the *Fenian Spirit*, the new organ of the organization, published in Boston: "It neither seeks to create a new monarchy or a new republic. Its gospel demands the restoration of an oppressed nation's rights; and the missionaries of that gospel preach the text in the highways and by ways of the American continent. In the Confederate as well as in the federal army, the Fenians who struggle and die on the battle field, as foemen, are apostles of that sublime creed. 'The restoration of Ireland's nationality.' They exclaim loud enough for the strong hearts still dwelling in the land of their fathers to hear that Ireland as a nation shall not die—neither by forced emigration nor by English misrule. They utter an armed protest against the legislative murder of the Irish nation. They hold out their hands with bountiful offers to that assistance which is most required when the hour comes; they have strength because they are united. They are not the tools of any political faction in this or any other country. They are at no individual's beck; they seek the election of no man to office, but are rather suspicious of those in their midst who would seek or accept one. Their national creed is plain: it simply means that Ireland shall not pass away, but remain for all time as a nation—controlling, directing and guarding the weal of the people. It says, in language plain and bold enough for foes and friends to comprehend, that perpetual submission to English dominion in Ireland is incompatible with Irish manure. Ireland, woman, home, faith cannot be uprooted from Irish soil without the effusion of blood, then each Irish heart will become a fountain."

The official report of the treasurer of the recent Sanitary Fair in Brooklyn has just been published, and shows the receipts of the fair to have been $488,423 28. The expenditures were $29,029 51.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* announces that having been deserted by the printer boys, who have "gone to the wars," it has "enlisted" about half a dozen of the best looking girls in town, and is now "training up" a corps of compositors not subject to the draft. The jubilant editor adds; Come on, now, with your "calls" and your five will be forthcoming. Father Abraham, we are ready for you; take all the soldiers you want, only leave us our pressman. And ye, perestrinating purveyors of the fashions, remember, don't come this way; we want none of you; every case is taken; we have all the force we need. Blessed be crinoline! Verily was the head of the first showman loved when he uttered, as by inspiration, his immortal toast: "Femail woman, you are a good egg!" *Multum in bowps!*

The rains of last week caused a great flood in the Genesee Valley, in the State of New York, and much damage was sustained by the canal and private property. The Rochester (N. Y.,) *Express* says: "The rain on Tuesday night which fell quite gently and softly here, was, in the southern part, a deluge in the upper watershed of the Genesee valley, and in the southern counties, pouring in torrents from the hillsides, and filling all the streams to overflowing. The Genesee river is higher than for many years before at this season. The Genesee Valley Canal is again a heavy sufferer, and is so badly damaged that fears are entertained that navigation cannot be resumed this fall."

The cabin passengers of the California steamer Uncle Sam have given seven hundred and twenty dollars to the Sanitary Commission.

The Patterson, New Jersey, *Register* says: On Monday afternoon a little child of a serving woman in the Lafayette House, in Broadway, was reported to be lost. The bell-ringer was sent about town, and many of us remember that he described the child as a baby about two years old. At last the child was found, but, unfortunately, without success, till last night word was brought to the unfortunate mother that the child had been found in a well. It appears that a little beggar girl, by the name of Ann Quinnel, but known in the neighborhood of Market street for thieving propensities, seeing the child pretty dressed, enticed it away from the door, and immediately carried it up Broadway to her mother's house. She then stripped it of its clothing, so it is believed, and then threw it down the well. The murderess of the little murderess has been in jail for some time. Yesterday afternoon she was liberated, her time having expired. Upon reaching home she found her daughter, Mrs. Sheridan (which, if she live, may characterize her more mature years, told her mother that there was a baby in the well. The body was soon afterwards found out, and now it awaits its burial. The beggar girl was taken before a justice of the peace, but little could be got from her. We understand that she is now in the jail from which her mother so lately issued. Her age is about twelve years.

Personal.

Mr. John H. Tallman, died at his residence in New York, a few days since, in the eighty-eighth year of his age. He was for many years a dry goods jobber and cotton factor.

In announcing the death of the late John Grigg, of Philadelphia, the *Publisher's Circular* says that he did more for the book trade of the United States than any other man engaged in it. Mr. Grigg was a native of England, but came to this country very young. He retired from the publishing business in 1850. He was seventy-two years old on the day of his death—the 21st instant. The Philadelphia publishers adopted a series of resolutions which speak in high terms of his personal and business character.

Rev. Dr. Kerfoot has decided to accept the presidency of the college, to which he was called at the late meeting of the trustees. All the other appointments lately made in the Faculty have been accepted, so that the college will enter upon the next year with a most able and complete corps of professors. The opening of the next term is postponed to the 15th of September. This is rendered necessary by the changes that are being made. Examinations for admission to the college will be held on the 14th of September.—*Hartford Calendar.*

The Paris correspondent of the *Publishers' Circular* gives the following amusing items of the blunders of French literati: "A grave book by M. Lavellee, the Professor of History at the St. Cyr School (the West Point of France), on the natural frontiers of France, contains this extraordinary sentence: "In a short time those people on the left bank of the Rhine, who are at present French in language, pray to live to see those artificial and political frontiers fall which separate them from the fatherland.' Is not this incredible ignorance?" I met, a few days since, a well-known French writer—you would laugh were I to tell his name—who is fond of writing about English affairs. Nevertheless, he is ignorant of English, and he does not take a single English newspaper. I have sometimes tried, good-humouredly, to convince him that he was utterly ignorant of England and the English, and necessarily so, because he never sees any English publication. He, like most Frenchmen, cannot be convinced that he is not, by some sort of intuitive knowledge, thoroughly acquainted with every nation and country in the world. It is this self sufficiency which make French histories and other works of erudition so utterly worthless."

Mrs. Dora Clinton, an inhuman monster was recently committed to the Tombs in New York to await trial for homicide in having caused the death of a child which had been adopted by herself and husband. It was shown before the Coroner's jury that Mrs. Clinton had frequently administered severe punishment for trivial offeaces, and that on one occasion she and her husband absented themselves an entire day from their abode, leaving the child tied to a bed-post in a dark bedroom. The guilty woman, having been committed to the City Prison, expressed deep contrition, and at length suffered mental depression from constant dwelling upon the subject of her crime, and a day or two since died out of remorse.

A NEW self-operating machine for spinning wool has been invented in Worcester, which draws the roving while twisting like a jack, and will make finer and better yarn than can be spun on a jack, with a saving of one-half the cost for labor, enabling the manufacturers to spin a finer yarn per cent. than they have heretofore done. Patents are to be taken out in this country and Europe for the invention, and it is the opinion of experienced manufacturers who have examined the operation of the machine, that it can be made the best and most economical machine for spinning wool yet invented.

A SINGULAR phenomenon occurred recently on the line of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, near Wooster, Ohio. All at once the embankment and track disappeared in the most mysterious manner. Upon examination, it was found that about a hundred feet of the road had sunk, and was continuing to sink, while, into the cavity formed, black mud and heavy water rose, and water gushed from below. With the water there was thrown up a number of eyeless fish, still living. The "sink" is one of great depth, and considerable difficulty will be experienced in filling it.

THE exact echo of the resolutions of the Maine self styled Democratic Convention was the guns of the Tallahassee firing to and capturing twenty-five vessels off Matinicus Rock. The resolutions were just as thoroughly national, patriotic and democratic in their spirit as the report of the rebel cannon! Those who passed them, however, are meaner than the privateers. The latter are at least av[illegible] miles of the republic, and w[illegible] lives in a bad cause. This cannot be said of their friends in Maine, or elsewhere at the North.

Foreign Gossip.

The correspondent of the London *News* at Copenhagen (21 inst.) writes: "The other evening a Born Fest (children's feast) was given at Tivoli. The gardens were lighted up by a beautiful arcade of wreathing gas jets. There were dances exclusively for persons under four feet high, double pantomimes, and jugglers. Children literally swarmed. They ran and clapped their hands, chased each other in and out amongst the grown spectators, tumbled down, were picked up and confronted, had altogether a glorious treat. In the Tivoli theatre was given a piece called *The Young Lady's Birthday*. Alas! for any damsel of our acquaintance that should be so worried by a stupid gardener and a letter-writing neighbourhood. Every one scribbled hasty notes, and handed them to this puzzled functionary, who

THE RIPENING CORN.

How sweet to walk through the wheatlands brown
When the teeming fulness of Heaven drops down!
The waving crop with its bursting ears
A sea of gold on the earth appears;
No longer robed in a dress of green,
With tawny faces the fields are seen;
A sight more welcome and joyous far
Than a hundred blood-won victories are.

Beautiful onstom was that of old,
When the Hebrew brought, with a joy untold,
The earliest ears of the ripening corn
The earliest ears down by the Altar's horn;
And when the priesthood waved them before the Lord,
While the Giver of harvests all hearts adored;
What gifts more suited could man impart
To express the flow of his grateful heart?

A crowd awaits 'neath the cottage eaves,
To cut the corn and to bind the sheaves;
At length is heard the expected sound—
Put in the sickle, the corn is browned;
And the reapers go forth with as blithe a soul
As those who joined the Olympian goal;
And sorrowless hearts and voices come
To swell the shouts of the harvest-home.

And there is a reaper on earth well known,
Whose deeds are traced on the burial stone;
He carries a sickle more deadly and keen
Than ever on tha harvest-field was seen;
He cut down the earliest ears in spring,
As well as the ripest that time can bring;
The tares he gathers to flames are driven;
The wheat is laid in the garner of Heaven.

JEREMY DIDDALER.

An Old Pittsburgher Heard From—Major F. A. Merritt—The Heir of Fabulous Wealth and the Purchaser of Tennessee Mineral Lands—His Successful Financial Campaign—His Penitentiary and Jail Experiences.

The Cleveland *Herald* narrates the ra mbling adventures of a person whom some of our readers will at once recognize:

A short time since a little four-line paragraph went the rounds of the papers to the effect that Major F. A. Merritt, formerly of the Western gunboat service, had fallen heir to an immense estate in Maine, worth, if we remember correctly, about three millions of dollars. The paragraph had traveled extensively through the papers without our copying it, when a tall individual made his way into our editorial room and called attention to the paragraph in an Eastern paper, stating that the Major had many friends in Cleveland, who would no doubt be glad to hear of his good fortune, and suggesting its publication in the *Herald*. The man was a stranger to us, but he assumed the air of a citizen, and nothing led us to suspect the fact that it was the "Major" himself who had come to get his "good fortune" advertised.

A few days afterward another paragraph went the rounds explaining the circumstances of the good fortune that had befallen the Major. It seemed he was blessed with two uncles, one, the Hon. A. T. Merritt, of Canada, and the other a very wealthy citizen of Portland, Maine. Knowing the great engineering and administrative qualities of his distinguished nephew, who had originated the idea of a Western gunboat fleet, and had been employed by his friend, Major General Fremont, in carrying the idea into execution, the Canadian Merritt endeavored to induce the Major to enter the British service, tendering him a high position under the British Government, where he could superintend the creation of a gunboat department similar to that on the Mississippi. But the Major was a patriot, and although the unfortunate jealousies and troubles in the Western Department had temporarily thrown him out of connection with the United States Government, he was always ready to advise and assist, and would never aid a foreign power in constructing a fleet that might be used against us. So the Major spurned the British bribe. The Portland uncle was so exceedingly delighted with the patriotism of his "nevy" that he probably died of excess of joy, as his death took place as soon after as was convenient, leaving the Major the comfortable little fortune of a few millions as a reward for his self sacrificing patriotism.

Just as that paragrapa got fairly started we received a note from the Major, accompanying two Pittsburgh papers containing the story. The Major said that Pittsburgh was claiming him as a resident and he wished Cleveland to have the credit of his residence. As the "big fortune" story appeared decidedly flashy, we were not disposed to rob Pittsburgh of the honor of his residence, so did not comply with the Major's wishes.

The Major was then, as now, living in Cleveland, with his wife and mother. On the strength of his great fortune he made the acquaintance of a number of our leading capitalists, railroad men, and business men generally. He proposed taking stock extensively in the new iron mill started this year, and was making arrangements for building and managing it. He imposed on other capitalists by talking of his large operations while in the service of the Government.

He professed great intimacy with Generals Fremont and Grant, having eaten, drank and slept with the latter at Cairo during the General's stay there. He gave many anecdotes and minute details in reference to General Grant's manners and habits, which were received with unquestionable faith; and his views on military matters were received with proper deference. He exhibited letters addressed in very intimate language to him from Fremont, Grant, and other distinguished Generals.

So far all went swimmingly with the Major, his hooks were well baited, and there were strong hopes for a good catch of flat-fish. But misfortune was in store for him.

On the 23d of June last the Major went to the office of the Michigan Central Railroad line in this city, and handed Captain L. A. Pierce a letter from T. A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, representing Major Merritt to be going to Detroit on business for the Company, and asking the usual courtesies to him. The letter, heading and signature, appeared all right, and the pass to Detroit and back was given him. In course of couversation Captain Pierce found the Major rather weak in railroad business, and suspected all was not right. He wrote to Mr. Scott and got the following reply.

"Do not know the Major—have not written the letter—believe my friend Pierce has been successfully done for in this instance.

"Yours, truly, THOMAS L. SCOTT."

Soon after, Captain Pierce was in Pittsburgh with Mr. Tennis, and the two made inquiries in relation to the Major, who had formerly lived there. There they found that a year or two since he had played the confidence game to a considerable extent. Among his other victims was Mr. Richardson, jeweler, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, who was induced to furnish him with a gold watch worth one hundred and eighty dollars. Richardson followed the matter up, and obtained a judgment note, by which he secured property enough to cover his loss, as well as that of two other victims, who had been swindled out of a sewing machine and fifty dollars.

Captain Pierce immediately employed Detective Gallagher to get the Major and bring him to his office. Gallagher found him in his room at the American House, and took him to Captain Pierce's office, where the letter of Mr. Scott was shown him, and the millionaire confessed to having forged the letter to save six dollars, pleading poverty as the reason.

Captain Pierce gave him into custody for forgery, and Gallagher took him to jail. A few hours after, at the earnest pleading of Merritt's wife and mother, the former being in delicate health, he was released from custody on payment of the $6 fare and the officer's costs.

Merritt left Pittsburgh, and was not heard of for some time. Last winter, the brother-in-law of Mr. Richardson, who is Warden in the Missouri State Prison, visited Pittsburgh, and said Merritt had been placed in the State Prison for forging Government papers. He remained there some time, and then obtained a reprieve by counterfeiting paralysis. His State Prison residence was probably the period when he was "connected with the Western Department."

A few days since the indefatigable Major laid the "wires for a fresh swindle. A paragraph appeared in the *Plain Dealer and Leader* stating that he had purchased 25,000 acres of mineral land in Tennessee. The same paragraph was inserted in the Cincinnati papers, and to that city the Major opened his new campaign.

Promoting himself to the rank of "General A. T. Merritt, of the United States Army," he took up his quarters at a hotel in the eastern part of the city, and induced the proprietor to indorse his notes to the amount of $5,000, the Maine estate and the Tennessee mineral lands being considered ample security. He also opened negotiations with Homans & Co., bankers, for $20,000. They drew on the General's friends in the East for the amount, with the promise that when the draft was honored in ey would pay the money.

This certificate the "General" deposited with his landlord, and on the strength of it run up a larger bill, and borrowed more money. Just before the draft was heard from, the "General" said that the executor of the Maine estate was about to pass through Cleveland and he must be seen on business, so, leaving his bills unpaid, and his securities locked up in the hotel safe, he came to Cleveland. It is scarcely necessary to state that the draft came back from Maine dishonored.

Letters from this city to the Adjutant General at Washington, inquiring as to the standing of "Major" or "General" Merritt have been answered with the information that no such man ever held an office under the Government, or is known to the Department.

The distinguished confidence man, "Major F. A. Merritt, of the United States Army," or "General A. T. Merritt of the United States Army," has a few weeknes for visiting the scenes of his exploits. When he made his hasty retreat from the city on Tuesday last, it seems he went straight in the direction he was last accosted to take. He went to Cincinnati. The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that he reappeared in that city a day or two since, somewhat flush of funds, probably a remittance from the executor of the "estate in Maine," or still more probable, what remained in his purse after the purchase of the "twenty-five thousand acres, of mineral lands in Tennessee," or else the funds that were to procure a night's lodging in Nashville for a couple of Clevelanders; and with an impudence unheard of since the decease of that prince of charlatans, Count Cagliostro, called upon his landlord for the purpose of getting change for a fifty dollar bill. Mine host kept the note and deducted the amount of his hotel bill, returning the General ten dollars and ten cents.

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No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " Pure Brandy.
50 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry "
15 " Madera Wine.
10 " Sherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum.
au19-1m.

E. EDMUNDSON & CO. UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent spiral springs, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, and dealers in Wall Papers, Floor Oil Cloths, &c. my7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au23dm

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER
Pain in the Extractions of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
Extracted without any
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?
Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any place in the city.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Gold Plate purchased at their full value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist.
mh8 278 PENN STREET.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table*, not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,
je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE NATIONAL HOUSE,
FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA,

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the railroad.

H. KLEINMAN.
McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

MEDICAL.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
Pa. dec5:tf

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice, also, the largest assortment of rubber goods, Shoulder supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
DOTTO HELMOLD, 90 Smithfield, near Fifth street.
Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-ly

RESTAURANTS.

BOVERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. WILLIAMS,
se 3 ly Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S
PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,
No. 57 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies the season always on hand. Served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. jun6-ly

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1-ly

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oct7:ly

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH.

ONLY FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Know all men by these presents, that I, G. W. SPENCER, Dentist, Proprietor of the Steam Dental Establishment, No. 24 Penn street, which is the largest and most complete in the United States, do hereby agree to furnish to the bearer of this advertisement, or any person who may present themselves to my office, with a full upper or under set of these beautiful Volcanite Teeth, which not only combine all the uses of the Natural Teeth, but also so act as to make a beautiful and perfect representation of the Natural Teeth, for the low price of FIVE DOLLARS A SET.

Several first-class Assistants always in attendance, thus securing to patients prompt and immediate attention.

Every operation warranted comfortable, and to render good service.

N. B.—Don't forget the place, No. 24 PENN STREET, and also that the FIVE DOLLARS will be required to be paid in Gold. au18

EIGHTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for selling Liquors, filed in the Clerk's Office up to August 10th, 1864:

NAME.	KIND.	PLACE.
Frederick Jacobs,	eating house,	1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Mary Stone,	tavern,	do
John Conway,	do	do
Samuel Turner,	do	do
Ernest Herwig,	do	do
John Keller,	do	do
John H. Hickman,	do	2d ward, Pittsburgh;
T. N. Miller,	other goods,	do
Leonard Schloffner,	do	do
Sarah Hanktgen,	tavern,	do
Wm. Healey,	other goods,	do
Chas. Robinson,	eating house,	do
Wm. Ruckelsen,	do	3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Louisa Wolf,	other goods,	do
Patrick Mellon,	tavern,	4th ward, Pittsburgh;
Antony Weaver,	do	do
Samuel Hare,	other goods,	do
Wm. Carr & Co.,	do	do
S. M'Crickhart & Co.,	do	do
Emlgn & Co.,	other goods,	do
D. R. Galway,	tavern,	5th ward, Pittsburgh;
John O'Donnel,	do	do
Robert Brown,	do	do
Casper Bauerschmidt,	do	do
Elijah Hall,	do	do
T. Woodman,	other goods,	6th ward, Pittsburgh;
J. D. Sirous,	do	do
Wm. Maxwell,	tavern,	7th ward, Pittsburgh;
Catherine M'Mullen,	other goods,	do
Lewis Berkowitz,	do	8th ward, Pittsburgh;
James Campbell,	do	do
Michael Conway,	tavern,	do
Thomas Stevens,	do	9th ward, Pittsburgh;
P. M. Little,	do	do
Thomas Parks,	eating house,	1st ward, Allegheny;
Lambert Knoth,	do	3d ward, Allegheny;
P. Smith,	do	4th ward Allegheny.
D. M. Mullen,	do	do
Christian Stenge,	tavern,	Birmingham;
Samuel M'Nees,	do	Elizabeth;
Thos. B. Moore,	eating house,	Lawrenceville;
Mary R. Johnston,	do	do
Thomas Barton,	other goods,	do
Wm. Schaum,	do	McKeesport;
Hugh M'Afee,	do	Temperanceville;
John Bardo,	do	do
John Morrison,	do	Tarentum;
John G. Hoare,	other goods,	do
Mary Holman,	eating house,	Baldwin tp.;
James White,	tavern,	Hampton;
F. Joltenhauser,	do	Wild;
Samuel Turner,	do	Penn;
Samuel Bellner,	do	Peebles;
F. C. Barker,	do	do
Ed. McFerrin,	eat'g house,	Reserve;
John Keown,	do	Robinson;
Thomas Perkins,	do	Lower St. Clair;
Ed. Schlottinger,	eat'g house,	do
Joseph Hartman,	do	do
John Wilbert,	do	do
John P. Morgan,	do	Union;
Patrick McGreevey,	do	Versailles;

The Court will meet on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31st, 1864, at 10 o'clock, a. m. Remonstrances must be filed on or before that day.

Licenses must be taken out after five days, and within fifteen days after being granted, or they will be revoked accoruing to law. Applicants will bring their bonds to my office before the day of hearing.
au20:2d W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

$400. ONE YEAR MEN.
NEW ORGANIZATION!

Local county	$300
National Bou	100

R. BIDDLE Y UNG, Recruiting officer,
au4-tf No. 128 Fourth street Pittsburgh.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 37 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
au4-ly

CLOTHING.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor,
No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.
my27

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
My 18

GROCERS.

CHARLES C. BALSLEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
au4

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street,
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
250,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
20,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
600 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH..... JOHN S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield,
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila..... C. W. RICKETSON, Pitts'g.
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
se15

O. B. JONES. C. B. JONES.
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles. No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se6

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHI,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market,

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH.
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW
oc21-1y

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL..... S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Call with Discharge and two witnesses. fly26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER..... JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
McMASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, Pa.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je8-1y

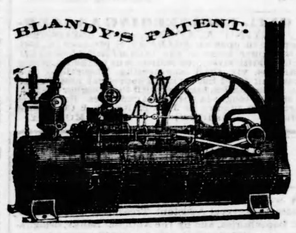
THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
je20-1f PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JNO. H. HAMPTON..... W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 92 DIAMOND STREET,
my26 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MOREOW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
se9

BLANDY'S PATENT,
Zanesville, Ohio.



BLANDYS'
PORTABLE STEAM SAW MILLS,
AND
BLANDYS'
Patented Portable Steam Engines!
Blandys' Steam Engine Works!
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.
Blandys' Newark Machine Works,
NEWARK, OHIO.

The most successful in the world. First premium every exhibition, at State and National Fairs. Perfectly equipped for operation Out first quality of lumber. Wm. R. Hughes, Wilmore, Pa., cut 1,250,000 feet in seven months, ending May, 1864, including the short days of winter. James C McClure, Lewisburg, Pa., cut 355,000 feet oak in three months, In June, 1864, 190,000 feet oak; 29th of June, 16 800 feet oak. Printed instructions, and engraved ground plan for Mill and Engine.

Send for illustrated circular, with descriptions and reports of operators.

Address
H. & F. BLANDY,
at Zanesville or Newark, O.
Orders, Visits and Correspondence Solicited.
au13:1w

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY FOR
YOUNG LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.
The Fall Session will open on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The best advantages are afforded and at reasonable rates. For terms, &c., send for a Circular. Address REV. A. WILLIAMS,
au6-1m-e-o-d Sewickley Pa.

BOROUGH OF MANCHESTER.
Notice is hereby given to persons holding Bonds, Warrants or any claims whatever against the Borough of Manchester due on or before the 1st day of April, 1864, to present the same to me to be set off against the taxes of the Collector's office; on or before the 20th inst., as the interest on said claims will cease after that date.
THOS. B. UPDIKE, Treas.
au4-tf

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy8-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se17

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH..... DAVID E. PARK..... JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets,
Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All Kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7:1

IRON.

M. WHITMORE.....C. H. WOLFF.....G. J. DUFF.....T. H. LANE
WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in
IRON AND CUTLERY,
Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS.
WAREHOUSE:
No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,
fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

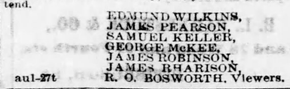
H. SPANG..... C. R. HERRON..... J. W. CHALFANT.
SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,
ETNA IRON WORKS,
WAREHOUSE:
Nos. 91 and 92 WATER STREET,
ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
SLIGO IRON WORKS.
ASHBURNE: No. 121 WATER STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH PA.

H. LLOYD..... GEORGE BLACK.
LLOYD & BLACK,
KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.
ALSO,
SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.
WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my22:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 15N First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
JONES & LAUGHLIN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Common and best refined, Charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.
Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES. ja22

OPTICIANS.



RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CASE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO.
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 88, Fifth street.
aug3.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebbles can be got only at my place, No. 55 Fifth street.
J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamented and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KEESS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23:1y

IN THE MATTER of the EXTENSION of Washington Street, Snowden Alley and Chestnut street, in the borough of Lawrenceville, as Nos. 5 and 6, of June T., 1864.
The undersigned Viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions to assess damages, ascertain benefits and discharge such other duties as are devolved upon them by their appointment, will meet and organize at the office of Wm. A. Elder, on Butler street, Lawrenceville, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, p. m., and proceed to perform said duties, when and where all parties interested in the extension of said street and alley, in any manner, may attend.
EDMUND WILKINS,
JAMES PEARSON,
SAMUEL KELLER,
GEORGE McKEE,
JAMES ROBINSON,
JAMES RHARISON,
R. O. BOSWORTH, Viewers.
au1-27t

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidrick Champagne, in store and for sale by WILLIAM & RICKETSON
jul

MANUFACTURERS.

JOS. TOMLINSON & SON,
VULCAN WORKS,
Duquesne Way and Cecil alley, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Machinery and Castings of all descriptions. Particular attention paid to Jobbing work. Orders for all descriptions of work will be thankfully received and promptly executed from the best material workmanship. jy15-cwtf

FORT PITT BOILER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,
CARROLL & SNYDER,
Corner of SECOND and SHORT streets,
Manufacturers of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. jel1

HENRY DEWERITZ..... JULIUS KIRMSE..... JOSEPH LANG.
DEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,
No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,
SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,
Manufacturer and Importer of
GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,
GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.
No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles. jy2-cy

C. CADMAN..... T. B. CRAWFORD.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
DUQUESNE BRASS WORKS.
CADMAN & CRAWFORD, Brass Founders, Gas and Steam Fitters. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work and Oil Refineries. Corner of Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets. au6:1y

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.
Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.
No. 15 Second near Short street,
jy26-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.
HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.
Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. jy2:6ly

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,
J. C. BIDWELL,
Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.
Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. je21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—
LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.
Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. jun6-ly

LAKE SUPERIOR
Copper Mills and Smelting Works.
PARK, McCURDY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c.
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O'HARA BOILER WORKS,
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attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually made in connection therewith.
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Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:1f

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N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates,
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au19

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 52 FOURTH ST.

Par	Val	BANKS.	Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50		Exchange	—	—	70¾	May 5
50		Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50		Pittsburgh	—	—	69¾	" 5
50		Allegheny	—	—	60	" 5
50		Mechanics	—	—	67½	" 5
50		Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50		M. & M.	—	—	60	" 4
0		First National	119	—	—	— $3.75
0		Second National	116	—	—	—
0		Third National	—	—	108	—
0		Fourth National	110	—	—	—
0		First National, Ally	—	—	110	— $3.00
50		Manchester Saving	—	—	49¾	" 4 ¾ ct.
		INSURANCE.				
50		Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
42		Western	—	—	53¾	May 2.75
50		Monongahela	—	54	52	" $3.00
50		Merchants	—	60	59	" $4.00
50		Pittsburgh	—	84	84	$4.00
25		Allegheny	—	27	26	$1.00
25		Purple's	26	28¾	26¾	$1.00
50		Penna	42½	—	—	—
		RAILROAD.				
50		Monongahela	—	—	28¾	4 ¾ ct.
25		St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ¾ ct.
50		Sand Street	—	—	50	5 ¾ ct.
50		Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25		Birmingham	—	—	31½	$1 50
		RAILROAD.				
50		Allegheny Valley	—	—	14	—
50		Penna Central	—	—	74½	—
100		Fort Wayne	—	—	114	—
100		Cleveland	—	—	114	—
50		Connelsville	—	—	19½	—
50		Do (unregis)	11¾	17	—	—
50		Steubenville	19½	—	—	—
50		Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50		Hempfield	—	—	—	—
50		Allegh'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
25		Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50		Chartiers	—	—	95	—
		GAS.				
50		Pittsburgh	—	—	85½	$2 50
25		Allegheny	31½	—	—	$1 00
25		Birmingham	31¾	—	—	5 ct.
		COAL COMPANIES.				
25		Lucesco	—	27	—	—
10		Norah American	—	9	7½	—
10		Dalzell, Gladden	—	—	14	1 ½ ct.
10		Allegheny and Pitts	—	—	14	2 ½ ct.
50		Columbia	—	—	100	4 ½ ct.
5		Iron City	—	—	5	—
2		Horse Neck	—	—	5	—
5		Stella	—	—	4	—
5		Federal	—	—	3	—
20		Acme	—	—	—	13
5		Whitely Creek	—	—	5	—
5		Fayette	—	—	5	—
5		Story	—	—	2½	—
		MISCELLANEOUS.				
50		Pitts. & Greens. Tel.	—	—	11½	—
50		Monga'hela Naviga'n	—	48	—	$2 50
		BONDS.				
		Allegheny County 6's	—	—	80	—
		do Scrip 8's	—	—	80	—
		Pittsburgh 8's	—	—	97	—
		do 5's	—	—	80	—
		Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
		do 5's	—	—	70	—
		Alleg'y V. R. 7's	—	—	100	—
		do 2d morg	—	—	100	—
		Connellsville 6's	83½	—	—	—
		Reading R. 6's	—	75	—	—
		Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	90½	—	—

MONDAY, August 22, P. M.

The oil companies added to our list today are all organized here, and officered by respectable men. We endeavor to confine quotations to companies of that class, and to report only *actual sales*. We may sometimes be deceived as to the fact of sales but they are reported upon the same evidence as that of any ordinary commercial transaction, to wit: the word of respectable business men. The quotations of sales at the Eastern stock boards have no higher basis, and might just as readily be the result of collusion.

Some shares of Connellsville were sold to-day at 12¼; and 83½ was offered for the bonds.

Dalzell sold largely in this city to-day at 9½; Stella at 4; Iron City at 4; Federal 3; Allegheny and Pittsburgh at 14.

—We heard of the sale of the Third National Bank Stock of this city at 108. No other movement in the leading stocks came under our notice.

—Pittsburgh Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 8¼.

—The Acme Oil Company is the name of another regularly organized association. It is principally owned by the leading stockholders of the Columbia Oil Co., and is said to be highly promising. The company own a large and well defined tract of oil territory, which is being developed by every appliance of approved machinery, under the most skillful workmen. The capital stock is divided into ten thousand shares at twenty dollars the par value. Quite a number of sales have been made at fifteen dollars a share.

—According to the Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday, the movement in oil stocks flagged a little on Friday, as compared with operations daily all last week, the large advance in prices having tempted some of the purchasers of a week ago to realize, has tended to check the buoyancy of the market. The large monthly dividends announced, month after month, are substantialities, however, likely soon to bring the market up again. The most favored of the oil companies are those that have established themselves as productive—paying dividends from the sale of oil. The shares in undeveloped lands are gradually less in favor.

Money is daily becoming easier, and the subscriptions to the seven-thirty Loan are steadily increasing. The public are confident that the national debt is entirely within controllable limits at this moment, and that, if necessity requires, it might be almost doubled without danger of repudiation or insolvency. At the end of the present century we know we shall have a population of upward of a hundred millions, but no man can tell what will be the attendant increase of the prosperity and resources of the country. Taking the last census as our guide, and the ratio of our increase each decade at 127 per cent., it is plain that in 36 years the profits of the national industry will be at least one hundred and twelve thousand millions per annum.

—Who should pay stamps on receipts? This question has been officially decided by Commissioner Lewis. He says: "Ordinarily at law no person is bound to give a receipt for money paid. The receipt is an instrument of evidence, useful only to the person to whom it is given. If he needs a receipt, it is necessary for him to furnish the stamp to be affixed to the receipt, if required, before it is signed. The person who receives the money is not obliged to give a receipt, unless the other party furnishes the proper stamp. Therefore

"If a person gives a receipt without requiring that the party to whom it is given shall furnish the stamp, the maker of the receipt must furnish the stamp before he delivers it. If he fails to stamp it before he delivers it, he is liable to the penalty provided by law for the omission; but the other party may stamp it himself after it has been received."

—The mere rumors of peace which reached England, growing out of the Niagara affair, sent United States bonds up three per cent. If this was done by a rumor, what will be the result of the fact? Just what every thoughtful man anticipates, that within a very short period after the establishment of peace those bonds will be above par. To-day the very best investment for a poor man's earnings or a rich man's accumulations is the stock to which the faith and revenue of the nation are pledged.

—The financial feature of the week, says Thompson's New York *Reporter*, has been the rise in gold. Second only to an advance in the other stocks or in gold, showing an improved confidence in our national affairs, and a decided improvement as regards our currency, is the fact that the goods which were playing that their sales as yet, for the Fall trade, are next to nothing, and they are to say that they wish their goods were back to Europe. They are beginning to understand that the American people do not see the wisdom of paying three prices for goods, even in greenbacks, which that money will pay their debts and buy goods at prices below peace and specie paying times.

The people are wise in economizing now when economy is conducive to such great results. It is easier to save money in paper money times, by abstaining from unnecessary purchases and laying aside the currency, than it is in specie paying times; and those who lavishly part with their money because it is only greenbacks, will at no distant day see the error they have been led into. Purchases of merchandise that can be dispensed with. If you owe a debt, pay it now while paper money is so abundant; and any surplus you have, put into the Government securities now while they can be had at less than former peace and specie-paying prices. A short time will restore prices of merchandise and stocks. Investing in Federal Bonds, to their utmost limit, and our national credit will be at the zenith of its consistency. There are palpable signs of a change in this direction near at hand.

—Copper stocks at Boston, according to the *Bulletin* are firm and there is more doing in some of the better kinds, as a constant demand prevails for those which are able to pay dividends of profits. The second-class mines are somewhat neglected in pretty good request, although mainly for speculation; but the list of the weaker sorts, whose surname is action, are difficult of sale, with their weirdedness of shares, plentiful as forest leaves.

About Flax.

Flax—The Bloomington, Illinois, *Pantagraph* says that one business firm in that city has contracted for the seed from one thousand acres of flax. They estimate that there are from 3,000 to 4,000 acres sown in to at country.

The Ohio *Farmer* says: The flax crop is attracting more than ordinary attention in Ohio at this time, both for the fiber and the seed, and the numerous flax mills and oil mills of that State will greatly stimulate the growing of flax and the competition among the manufacturers and keep up the prices of seed and straw to a good and remunerative standard. The present flax crop of Ohio is very light one and seed must rule high for a year to come. We believe the present price for seed is considerably above $2 50 a bushel. The price of flax seed oil is above $1 80 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Tuesday, Aug. 23, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull; the sales made were limited; the demand for the leading articles have been restricted for some time past. The weather yesterday was unfavorable; prices generally were unchanged. Our rivers are again in fine boating order. The heavy rains for the past few days have given us a coal boat stage of water. The wharf yesterday presented quite an animated appearance. The "Katie" was loading for Cincinnati and Evansville. The "Kate Putnam" was receiving for Cairo and St. Louis. The "Guldon," after receiving a fair cargo and a cabin full of passengers, left in the afternoon for Cincinnati. The Bertha is announced for St. Louis, whilst the officers of the steamer "Falcon" were busily engaged in selling water melons. Among the sales we note as follows:

CRACKERS—Prices have advanced to the following: Water lic; Butter 12; Sugar 15; Soda 12; Boston 12c per lb.

LUMBER—The market continues firm with a fair demand at the following figures: Flooring $45 per m; Common dressed $45; Bridge timber $40 and Hemlock do $30 per m.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair demand with sales of 40 bxs W R at 21@22c.

GRAIN—The market was not active. The receipts were small. The present rise in our rivers will soon increase our receipts; until that event takes place transactions will be limited. Wheat—The mills take all good parcels offered at the following prices: Red $2 20; White $2 00@2 10. Some 400 bushels were disposed of at these figures. Corn—Was steady with sales of 250 bushels at $1 52@1 55 per bush. Oats—Are collected, we note small sales at 90c from hand to hand and $1 00 from store. Barley and Rye was nominal.

FISH—The market presented no change for some time past. We could only learn of small sales at the following:—Mackerel, No. 3 large, new, at $16@16 50; od, $13 50@14; Lake Herring, $6 per half bbl.

EGGS—The demand is improving. Sales of 9 bbls at 14@15c per doz.

APPLES—The demand has fallen off. Small sales were made at $3@3 50 per bbl.

FLOUR—The market yesterday was not very active, dealers confining their purchases to lots to supply their immediate wants. The stock in the market at present is not large. The present rise of water will enable our dealers to obtain fresh supplies by that route. The sales made were at previous prices, viz:—Extra Family, 100 bbls at $10 75@11; 150 bbls do, at $10 50@10 87½; Extra—sold at $9 62@9 75 per bbl.

BACON—The market was steady, with a fair demand. The last advance has made buyers cautious. We note small sales at the following: Shoulders at 17@17½c. Sides—Ribbed at 20½c. Plain Hams at 20c. S. C. Hams at 25½@27c.

HAY—The receipts yesterday were small. Holders were firm at $16@16 per ton.

BUTTER—The market has undergone no change. We note small sales at 35@40c, as per quality.

WATER MELONS—We note sales of 2,000 at $25 @30 per hundred.

WHISKY—Was unchanged. Sales of 10 bbls at $1 75@1 80.

STARCH—We note sales of 70 boxes Madison at 8½c.

LARD—Was firm. The supply on hand is small, which causes a firm market. We quote nominally at 22¾@23c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, August 23, 1864.

The Oil Market continues dull. Buyers are not disposed to take hold at the present prices. The Allegheny River is now in fine boating order. Steamers will leave for Oil City to-day. The receipts will increase. Buyers are waiting for lower figures. The stock on hand at this time is not large. The receipts during the last three days will exceed 3,000 bbls. of Crude. Before the close of the week we expect to announce the arrival of some heavy lots. Until that event takes place prices will be uncertain. Below will be found all the transactions that came under our notice. They are as follows:

CRUDE OIL—With a prospect of heavy receipts, buyers were naturally holding off, hence the sales were few and far between, some 191 bbls at 85c, packages returned; 67 do 87c. This would be equal to 42@43c, packages included.

REFINED OIL—Was active. We did not learn of any transactions. Holders are demanding the old rates, at which figures buyers are shy. The last sale of Bonded was at 80c, for September delivery. Some lots of up river oil branded not in much favor could be purchased at 75c. Free oil was nominal at 90@95c, without buyers.

NAPTHA AND RESIDEUM—Was inactive. We did not learn of a single transaction.

CRUDE—Sales 600 bbls, at tank, at 40c, barrels to be returned.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

S. Long	326	Pennock, Ball & Co.	201
Penna. Salt Co	76	Strickler & Baxter	150
Maxwell & Palmer	107	R. D. Cochran	198
Total			1061

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.
GOING EAST.

Lockhart & F., 496 bbls of Refined, for New York.

Dalworth & E., 70 bbls of Refined, for Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros., 70 bbls of Refined, for New York.

Boston Wool Market.

The consumptive demand for wool continues very good for the season, and if it should increase proportionally with the demand for goods, when the Fall trade in woolens sets in, the current season must be an unprecedentedly active one. At present manufacturers are only *preparing* to supply their customers, and they consume a large quantity, and still larger value, of stock in this initiatory process; but when they shall have fairly and fully entered upon the work of clothing "the universal Yankee nation" in habiliments adapted to a Northern winter, we may expect a demand (to use a business phrase) to see the wool fly in all directions.

The receipts from the interior continue liberal, indicating not only that buyers have confidence in the prospects of the market, but that growers and their immediate agents are well satisfied with the prices realized for the new clip. This has resulted to a great extent in passing into second hands, and was for the most part bought up at such full rates that it cannot be secured by consumers at prices much short of those now ruling in the Eastern markets. In the Eastern and extreme Northwestern tier of States, anything which out of respect for the useful quadruped which produces it is the name of wool, readily commands $1 @ $, while fine Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia, (which enters into the composition of our popular fancy cassimeres and doeskins, so much prized by the male gender, as well as the soft and delicate textures of ladies' sacking and shawls) cannot be approached near enough to touch with a long pole for less than $1 05@1 10, cash on the spot.

Yet at these extreme prices buyers in the interior are very numerous and active, apparently more intent on securing supplies than in carrying sharp bargains. They have doubtless carefully weighed all the commercial as well as political elements which are likely to influence the future course of trade, and are satisfied that all the domestic wool which can be had will be wanted for consumption within the next six months, even at highly remunerative rates. Not only are dealers and speculators in the field, but several of our largest delaine manufactories are at present scouring their supplies of staple sorted to their respective production.

Prices of all grades are very firm in this market, with a good demand for medium and fleeces, the latter being in active request. Lambs' pulled and Canada combing wools are in special request and held at very high prices. Indeed many holders of desirable stocks are quite indifferent as to selling, preferring to hold for further holding for their October trade. Foreign wool is very quiet, as rates have not yet reached the moving point for importations and probably will not, as buyers are willing abroad till the article is wanted at remunerative rates.

The sales of domestic wool for the week foot up some 600,000 lbs on a range of $1 05@1 20 @ lb for fleece, and $1 10@1 25 for super and extra pulled. The bulk of the transactions were at $1 10@1 15.

Sheep and Wool.

Last year there was purchased at Bloomington, Ill., by the regular buyers, 110,000 lbs of wool. The next year this will reach 200,000 lbs. This shows a great increase in this important branch of husbandry. The price this year has averaged about 80c.

Dan Springfield, Ill., correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the following:

As to sheep raising and wool-growing, it is the most profitable and healthy branches of farming, and I am glad to learn that Illinois is yearly increasing her products in this direction. The quantity of wool now raised in this State is very large. The number of sheep was 2,179,379 taxed in Illinois, valued at $747,457—a very low valuation, indeed. In the following counties the number and value of sheep were as follows:

	No.	Value.
Will	8,359	$7,967
Livingston	1,779	1,896
McLean	13,727	13,427
Dewitt	6,804	6,782
Logan	9,993	9,919
Sangamon	43,194	51,667
Cook	6,541	7,015
Total	87,189	$97,630

There are probably now about 125,000 sheep in the above counties, and the valuation should be five times that of 1862.

We note also that Iowa is rapidly going into the production of wool. Thousands of sheep are constantly being driven into the State, and she promises soon to rival the largest wool States.

Foreign Goods.

Trade is still very languid, although a limited inquiry has prevailed for British dress goods, heavy coatings and staple black silks. In some goods there is a somewhat slight inquiry also for light Barlaps at 29@30c, but heavy fabrics are dull. We notice a slight disposition to lay in small lots of housekeeping goods, but the demand is very limited and confined to a few buyers.

The importations of foreign goods still continue very large, and the present prospect is that, except for expensive silk goods, the supply on hand will not be found too large. Holders are very firm, and the demand from the jobbing trade is increasing. It is very well understood that the markets from the interior are almost cleared of imported goods, and this fact determines the holders not to submit to any decline; instead of which, in some lines of goods, an advance is rather expected.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending August 19th, were $1,963,357 against $1,902,226 for the corresponding week of last year.

About Cotton.

A letter from Memphis says a large section of the Southern country is covered with a cotton crop, which promises an inducement for the people to become loyal, so that trade may be opened. It is said that $150,000,000 worth of cotton would find its way to Memphis the next season if the people were loyal and the government open to trade.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 23, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	7½
1 to 6, by 1⅛ to 1¼ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1⅜, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7¾
½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
½ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ⅞, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	8¾

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

¾ to 6 inch	8¾
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¾ and 1¼	9
1 and 1¼	9¼
¾ inch	10¼
⅝ inch	10¾
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¾	¼ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅜ to 2¾	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8¾
3⅝ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	8¾
¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	7¾	¼ inch	8¼
⅜ and ½ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
¼ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾
⅜ and ½ inch	8½	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra.

Heads	9
Plow Shanks	8¼
" Wings	8¼

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ⅛ to ¼ inch	8
1¼ by ¾ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ½ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ⅝ and ½ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	8 12½	20d Fine	10 87½
8d and 9d	8 37½	6d to 10d Lining	11 25
6d and 7d	8 62½	4d Finish	9 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 87½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
10d	8 13	¾ inch	10 88
9d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
8d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
7d	8 63	1½ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1¾ inch	8 88
20d	8 63	2 inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
4d	9 63	6d	8 63
5d	9 13	8d	8 63
6d	9 13	10d	8 38
10d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, 5 per cent. discount for cash, or funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Philadelphia Seed Market.

August 20.

There is very little Cloverseed offering, and it ranges from $13 50 to $16 ₱ 64 lbs—the latter figure from second hands, at which figure it is wanted. We extract the following from the letter of an excellent farmer, in one of the best sections of Chester county: "Clover blossoms has escaped insects, so far as we have observed. Our Clover in this neighborhood is dying out, in a manner unlike anything I have seen before. The fields look as a little distance as though a fire had passed irregularly over them. Roots, for the most part, are dead as well as tops. It can hardly be owing to the dry weather, as we certainly have had as long and severe dry spells before, without producing such an effect. The Clover is also covered with a small greenish moth, which probably does it injury, and in addition, there are millions of grasshoppers. Some fields may recover partially if we have plenty of rain, as they do not all look alike bad." Timothy is selling in a small way at $3 @ 3 ₱ bushel. All the seed here is now held by a single house, and they are indifferent about realizing at these figures. Some shipments have recently been made to Pittsburgh and other points west of the mountains, a movement never before known in the history of the trade. There is but little Flaxseed coming in, and it is wanted. Sale of 500 bushels at $3 00@3 50—closing at the latter which is a decline.

Boston Oil Market.

August 20.

OIL—The market for Linseed is quiet and steady, with small sales at $1 72½ ₱ gallon; cash. Lard Oil is firm and tending up; sales of No. 1 at $1 60@1 65, and extra at $1 75@1 80 ₱ gallon. Red Oil is scarce and firm; sales of distilled at $1 45@1 50; saponified, $1 55@1 60 ₱ gallon. Fish Oil is in demand at very full prices; sales at $1 45@1 48 ₱ gallon for Bank and Straits. Sperm is very firm; sales of crude at $2 30@2 35; refined, $2 50@2 55 ₱ gallon. Whale is also firm; sales of crude at $1 70; refined $1 80 ₱ gallon. Newton Oil Co's Sperm Lubricating Oil in steady demand at $1 50 ₱ gallon.

The Petroleum market has been rather dull during the past week for the simple cause, and the transactions at a shade reduction. There has been a fair demand for refined, both in bond and for consumption, with an improved export movement in the article. With returning ease and abundance in the money market, we expect to see a renewal of the speculative tendency. We quote sales of crude at 39@55c; refined, 65c in bond, 80@82c ₱ gal. duty paid, including Kerosene. Naptha selling at 65@70c, and Elaine Oil $1 50 per gall.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Lumber Market.

August 20.

We have little change to notice in the market the past week. Receipts have been light, and a good fair trade has been doing.

We annex retail and yard rates for all descriptions of lumber, lath, shingles and palings:

1st clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	$70 00@75 00
1st clear, 1 in	65 00@— —
2nd clear, 1¼, 1½ and 2 in	60 00@— —
2nd clear, 1 in	55 00@— —
3d clear, boards and fencing	35 00@37 50
Joist, 16 feet and under	32 00@40 00
Joist, 18 to 28 feet	45 00@50 00
Grub plank, ₱ 1000 feet	25 00@— —
Sheeting	25 00@— —
Flooring, 2nd rate, dressed	55 00@— —
Siding, dressed	30 00@— —
Shingles, A, shaved	7 00@— —
Shingles, A, sawed	6 50@— —
Shingles, No. 2, sawed	4 00@— —
Lath, ₱ 1000	5 00@— —
Cedar posts, ₱ 100	50 00@60 00

Louisville Tobacco Market.

August 20.

Leaf Tobacco and heavy shipping leaf, has commanded higher rates this week than the ample ever before reached in this market. The demand continues active, with large sales, heavy supplies, and constant shipments East. Upwards of 2,000 hhds sold again, and choice leaf sold as high as $58 00 per hundred.

The sales at the auction warehouse amounted to 320 hhds, A. T. Dicker Warehouse 2 hhds manufacturing sold at 9c @ 10c (2) 20 hhds inferior at $11 75 to $13 25, the bulk of the break at $13 50 to $19, and 4 hhds at $46, $46 25, $49 and $51. At the Ninth Street Warehouse 1 hhd sold for $7 50, 12 hhds lugs at 7c to $13 25, and the bulk at $13 50 to $39, and 1 at $41. At the Boonee Warehouse 2 hhds sold for $8 33 and $10 25, 20 at $11 to $13, and the balance at $15 50 to $38 25, and 1 at $46. At the Loo's ville Warehouse 3 hhds sold from $8 to $9 65, 21 at $11 to $13, the bulk at $13 50 to $20 25, and 6 hhds $41 25, $42, $42 25, $45 75, $48 50 and $54.

St. Louis Hemp and Lead Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 20, 1864.

Hemp—The receipts were full, and with little demand prices have steadily declined. Sales have been moderate, most of the receipts going into store. The decline is particularly noticeable on tow, and the lower grades of undressed hemp. Tuesday's receipts were 100 tons of tow at $105, and covered at $116. The range is about as follows: Uncovered tow $98@110; covered do, $106@118 ₱ ton; inferior and common undressed hemp at $120@125; common to fair do at $130; fair and good at $135@140; prime at $150@155; choice at $160; extra choice lately at about $175. Dressed hemp dull and $270@280, and last week a limited sale of 60 bales at the first figures. Sales of the week have not exceeded 800 bales, while sales of 2,000 have been received.

Lead—Receipts are light, and there is little doing. Yesterday a lot of 265 pigs soft was sold at 15½c ₱ lb, the only sale of the week.

The Wool Crop.

The census for 1860 gave the quantity produced at 60,000,000 lbs in the Northern States. The value of this crop has risen as follows:

	lbs	Price, June	Value
1862	50,000,000	44c	$23,000,000
1863	50,000,000	77c	38,500,000
1864	50,000,000	86c	42,500,000

Thus it requires $22,000,000 more greenbacks to buy the crop now than in 1862. The banks are called upon for double the money with which to buy the crop, and the demand is for gold, currency rise in the rate of interest. There is no more *money* in 43,000,000 of paper dollars than there was in 23,000,000 metallic dollars.—*Daily News.*

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

ST. LOUIS, August 20.

The market has been steady and active all through the week. About 1300 hhds have been sold and bidson 150 rejected. A number of hhds of fine leaf have sold for over $100 per 100 lbs, and upt $120. Yesterday's prices will give a fair idea of the range. They are as follows: Lug at $10 50 @16 00; common shipping leaf at $17 to $20; medium do at $23 to $29; good do at $30@36; common dark manufacturing leaf at $25 to $35; good do at $36 to $48, and fine do at $50 to $120 per 100 lbs. The market closes with a firmer feeling in lugs and shipping leaf. The latter is almost out of reach the highest prices reached during the great excitement of one month ago.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R.—Wm Barker, Jr, 5 pcs burlaps; Armstrong & Bro, 1 bale corks; Fleming & Co, 7 bbls apples; W F Beck & Co, 15 bbls flour; Jones, 15 bxs hardware; Hitchcock & McCreary, 90 bags corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O. & B., 1 car iron; J. Shoenberger, 1 car brick.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. R.—Beckham & Long, 1 car cider mills, 7 pkgs; J Moothead, 4 cans metal; S Harbaugh, 72 sks wool; W Mullin, lot sc; an kout McElroy & Co, 47 bdls broom handles; Watt & Co, 50 half bbls herring, 10 do pickerel; Brown & Co, 1 car clay; H P Adams, 1 do bbls; Arsenal, 80 boxes guns; Singer & Co, 300 iron blooms, Culp & Co, 115 bbls flour; D Wallace, 170 sks corn; Lloyd & Co, 1 car sheet iron.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23, 1864.

The market was steady, with a good deal of inquiry for the various descriptions. Prices have an upward tendency. Some dealers are asking an advance. We note sales of

100 tons No. 3 Grey Cornwall.....$66 50 cash.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

AUGUST 20.

Flour continues firm, with a sale to the government of 1,000 bbls new Wheat, extra, at $10, delivered next week. Sales of 250 bbls extra, to bakers, at $9 50, and smaller sales at $9 50. Small sales of good superfine at $8 50@8 75, and extra at $9 75 to $10 00, at retail. New Wheat we quote at $170@1 75 for Red, and $1 80@1 85 for White. A sale of 100 bushels prime white at $1 90. Corn is maintained at $1 25 to $1 40, and $1 45 for small lots from stores. New Oats 70@75c to dealers, and 80c from stores. Northern Oats 90@95c.

Increase of Wool Trade.

In 1857, only 55 bales of wool were shipped from the port of San Francisco. The number of bales of wool received at our wharfs here from January to June, five months, was 17,550 being nearly 400,000 pounds, and this was an increase of about 5,500 over last year. The amount of wool sent abroad, this year, during the same time was 1,500,000 lbs, about 200,000 lbs more than last year. Thus from the small amount of 55 bales, California increased to 17,500 bales, and this in only five months of the year. What will the whole year be?—*California Farmer.*

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Clarke	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

In the river last night at twilight there were seven feet eight inches water, and both rivers rising. From the amount of rain that fell we can promise plenty of water.

TOW BOATS.—We noticed the following tow boats at the landing yesterday: Little Giant, Rover, Webster, Hero, Hercules, Scott, No. 2, Storm No. 3, Dolphin, Ormsby, Tom Reese, Shark, Joe Fleming, Alps, Whale, Tom Jones' Arrow, Hawk, Leopard, Lion, Coal Hill, Wild Cat, Lake Erie, No. 5, 8, 9, Cosgrave, Bengal Tiger, Tom Farrow, Eagle. Besides the above there are six new tow boats not yet named.

THE new and splendid steamer Kate Putnam, Captain Anawalt, is announced for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is entirely new and has been fitted up for a packet between this port and St. Louis, in the most superior manner, no expense has been spared. We congratulate the owners on securing the services of so competent an officer as Captain Anawalt, and the Captain in having charge of so fine a packet.

CAPT. JAMES BATCHELOR'S new and pretty steamer Guldon leaves to-day for Cincinnati. This boat is entirely new in her construction, and no expense having been spared, she is complete in every respect. Capt. Batchelor is an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Under his command this fine packet cannot fail to become a favorite. The owners have our best wishes for success.

THE packet Minerva has arrived. She has been fitted up in a superior manner, and will resume her trips in the Wheeling trade to-day. She will be commanded by Capt. Jno. Gordon, an experienced and attentive officer, and Mr. Bunting will do the honors of the office.

Capt. J. H. Maratta's new Passenger Steamer has been named "Anna." She will be ready for business during the coming week. She was built under the superintendence of Capt. Maratta, who knows how to get up a boat about right.

THE new and pretty steamer "Katie" is announced for Louisville and Evansville. She will be commanded by A. J. McConnell, an officer whom we take pleasure in recommending to our friends. She will leave on Tuesday.

WE forgot to mention that our old friend A. J. Haines has taken charge of the office of the new steamer Kate Putnam. We congratulate the owners on securing his services.

THE fine steamer Bertha, Capt. Vanhook, is announced for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat has the best of accommodations and experienced officers.

WE have word from Brownsville, on the Monongahela, and Oil City, on the Allegheny. There had been heavy rains, and the rivers were rising at both points.

THE coalboatmen had a busy time yesterday getting ready to leave as soon as the water should reach the proper stage.

CAPT. B. F. HUTCHISON'S large Mississippi steamer has arrived from Shousetown. She will be finished with all possible dispatch.

WE counted eighteen new steamers at the landing yesterday.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Press* says:

The river was at a stand yesterday with thirty-four inches water in the canal by the mark, with the almost constant rain all day, and the thermometer indicating the coolest weather for the summer, the mercury being down to sixty-seven. The rain set in the night previous, and we have now had nearly twenty-four hours steady rain, which will cause a good rise in the river, and if it extends to Pittsburgh, as we before intimated, it will make a commencement in August.

The Cumberland river was rising fast on Thursday, as we learn by special dispatch to Shirley and Woolfolk, in this city, from Boyd & Peebles, at Nashville, with very heavy rains, and four feet water on the shoals. This causes navigation to be fully resumed again between this port and Nashville.

The rain has been general all along the course of the Ohio, and it will make a good stage of water in the Lower Ohio, and the magnificent new boats, the Ben Stickney and Constitution will have immediate dispatch.

CANAL TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY.—Captain Lockhart, Superintendent of Louisville and Portland canal, desires us to state that he expects to have the locks fully repaired, and the canal open again for its passage by steamboats by Monday next.

THE Mississippi, at Cairo, on the 16th, was at a stand, with five to six feet water in the channel. Heavy rains had fallen in that vicinity, which cooled the atmosph